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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Beer Batters Its Way Back

Fearful Friends Give Welcome

France Eases Major Demands

Senate Votes 30-Hour Week

Survivors Say Akron Buckled

Washington Plans Tall Talks

THE United States sees legal beer, after a 13-year exile, beat its way back into social life and trade. The brewers' associations do everything possible to prevent an orgy celebration, fearing the effects of such on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Yet beer is obtainable in many cities after midnight and the first morning after presents evidence that would likewise stagger a guileless Congress which voted in 3.2 per cent beer as non-intoxicating. Nineteen states had legally opened the way for beer; six other states have arranged its entry by July 1. In 23 states beer legislation is in a struggle or has been defeated. The brewers, with their customary inconsistency, deliver the first two cases of beer at the White House kitchen—Neither President nor Mrs. Roosevelt drinks alcoholic beverages.

¶ St. Louis, Milwaukee and other brewing centers all join in the apprehensive entreaty that beer must not make a fool of itself. Drug and candy stores that rush out beer announcements are startled to see conservative regular trade turning from the door. The army and navy get it because the Government has said it isn't intoxicating. Light wine, also legalized, is unheard-of in the beer rush. The New York newspapers overflow with large-size beer ads that are more shocking in their lack of newness and originality than in their wickedness—They don't run one new hiccough to the carload.

¶ France takes its most important forward step in foreign policy since the World War. Premier Daladier, backed up by Parliament and the French press, promotes arms curtailment and the peace of Europe. First, France abandons its perennial cry of security first and makes efficacious control the basis of its disarmament stand. Second, it not only agrees to revision of treaties within the framework of the League, but urges revising of the Covenant article which demands unanimous consent of the nations to any proposal. These concessions are vast—Europe, seeing new light and hope, would cheer.

¶ America sees vast changes in labor aimed at and arrived at in new legislation. Carrying social law making to the farthest point yet, the Senate passes the Black bill, limiting the working week in many lines of industry to 30 hours, by vote of 53 to 30. Senator Robinson's plea for a 36-hour limit is defeated. The bill's fate in the House hangs on the will of the President. Meanwhile the first ranks of recruits under the new reforestation act roll into the forests. Camp comforts, pay, no cold weather work, a maximum 40-hour week and three of the squarest meals known to man—Surely this is the day when the traditionally down-trodden worker looks up and steps out.

¶ Washington begins to believe the great dirigible Akron was lost because its framework yielded to the storm. Lieut.-Commander H. V. Wiley and enlisted men Richard E. Deal and Moody Erwin, sole survivors, give their stories in detail. Deal, lying in his bunk, saw two girders bend and buckle and control lines go slack. Commander Wiley believed from noise as the sheaves carried away before the crash that the ship's structure had been damaged. All this indicates that the Akron, like the Shenandoah in 1925, was a victim of the storm—The practicability of the dirigible is in jeopardy once more.

¶ Washington prepares for much talk on world problems. Prime Minister MacDonald, delighted to accept President Roosevelt's invitation to visit him at the White House, will leave England on the Berengaria on April 15. After Ambassador Davis's kind words in Paris it is expected Edouard Herriot or some other statesman may soon be coming from France. Dr. Hans Luther, new German Ambassador, fresh from the presidency of the Reichsbank, will listen and be listened to. Italian Ambassador Augusto Rosso will speak for his country. Currencies, tariffs, arms, treaties, informally and fundamentally, will be talked—And those waggish war debts may speak for themselves.

¶ Man can ease the rolling of ships in a storm, but cannot equalize the crash of head seas. So says Chief Engineer Bassett Moore of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, who has been studying behavior of new Italian liner Conte di Savoia, first big ship to be fitted with gyroscope stabilizers, in all kinds of weather. At night in heavy storm the stabilizers would be shut off and the ship would roll from 7 to 30 degrees; the machinery would be applied and the roll would reduce to 2 to 4 degrees. But so far there is only one thing to do about a shivering head sea—You accept it and go to sleep.

Well, They Both Made the Sparks Fly

Courtesy of Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HORSE CAR ACTUALLY DEFEATED PETER COOPER'S LOCOMOTIVE IN 1830

Crashing of Akron Followed Sudden Outburst of Wind

Survivors Tell Inquiry It Was Violent Enough to Cause Wreck

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—A terrific gust of wind may prove to have been the major cause of the destruction of the U. S. S. Akron in a storm off Cape Barnegat in the early morning of April 4.

Testimony of the three survivors before the House Naval Affairs Committee today indicated that just before the rudder control broke the ship was struck by a gust of wind more severe than anything it had ever before experienced, which broke two of the port girders.

Lieut-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, stationed in the control car of the ship at the time of the disaster, said the gust was more severe than anything he had ever before experienced. He added that it developed its maximum force within two or three seconds whereas such gusts ordinarily take 30 seconds to develop maximum force.

The other two survivors, Richard E. Deal, boatswain's mate and Moody E. Erwin, metal-smith, both testified that they were in their bunks on the port side of the ship, just forward of midships, when the gust of wind hit. Both, looking up from their bunks, saw girders seven and eight give way and snap.

Girders Often Broke

The broken girders were on the port side, opposite from the point where the gust of wind struck, and about halfway up the side of the ship. They were two of the 36 girders in the circumference.

After the hearing Erwin said that the breaking of the two girders would not in itself seriously damage the ship, and that girders often break in flight and are repaired.

They testified, however, that several stays also snapped with the girders, and it is felt that the general damage at this moment may have been sufficient to destroy its air worthiness and made it impossible to right the ship and bring it out of the storm.

None of the three survivors witnessed anything to indicate the ship had been hit by lightning. Commander Wiley declined to comment on the implications of testimony or give his opinion on the wisdom of continuing lighter-than-air construction for the navy.

The two enlisted men, however, retained their confidence in the navy's giant airships and both indicated they hoped to be assigned to duty aboard the new ship Macon which will be completed in Akron within the next week or two. Deal, who survived both the Shenandoah and Akron disasters, said he had already applied for duty on the Macon. He had implicit confidence, he said, in this type of craft, and believed the disaster proved only that such ships should not be taken into severe storms. If kept out of such storms he considered them entirely safe and practical.

Admiral Liked Akron

Deal told in his testimony of a conversation with Admiral Moffett, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics shortly before the disaster. He was standing in the gangway at the telephone switchboard when the Admiral came by.

"He asked me," Deal said, "if I was on watch. I replied, 'Yes, sir, I have the telephone at this station.' He stopped on the first step leading down the gangway and I said, 'Admiral, you must like flying on this ship.' He replied, 'I am very fond of it, much more so than the other'—meaning heavier than air I assume. He further said, 'It is much better than the Shenandoah.' I replied 'Yes, sir,' and he then proceeded to the control car."

Commander Wiley confined his statement to the reading of a prepared statement which had been given out at the Navy Department yesterday and repeated what has already been published regarding the disaster.

Testimony of all three witnesses indicated that the ship struck the water first by the stern and that she broke only after this impact. They agreed that she was tilted up by the bow at an increasing angle—so much so that the two seamen had to hang onto the girders to stand up shortly before the impact.

Development of Railroads In the U. S. Is Full of Queer Yarns and Dramatic Events

Railway Itself Grew From Laying Planks in Muddy Ruts—Steam Locomotive Puffed and Wheezed Reluctant Way to Supremacy

All Aboard, America—*Fifth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Down by the roundhouses, where they fire up 400-ton locomotives for the fast freight, there are a few master mechanics and veteran engine men who can spin many a strange yarn. One they tell of an official of the early Baltimore & Ohio horsecar railroad, who tried to sail his trams on the flying wind. He took a flat car, stepped a mast, rigged it properly, and imported a famous shipmaster from down Chesapeake Bay.

He named the craft the Aeolus, with a fine sense for the classical. But if he had consulted the Odyssey more closely it might have saved him the trouble of the experiment. For Homer wrote that Aeolus tied up all the unfavorable winds in a bag—and only by such a trick could Odysseus' ship have steered a course as straight as a railroad track.

But the men of the B. & O. were nothing daunted when a contrary gust of wind reversed the progress of their bark, and finally capsized it in a sea of sand. They quickly turned to another idea. The horse, it seems, was often tempted to quit the track for an attractive field of grass. So they put the horse inside an experimental car on a treadmill and one day took all the silk-hatted directors of the line out for a trial spin—which went famously until the contraption ran into a cow and toppled into the ditch.

This all seems highly frivolous, but it was no jest to the early Baltimore & Ohio, which was struggling against the flourishing Chesapeake Canal. The story of this road is perhaps the most typical account of an early American railroad, for it includes most of the experiences that befell other pioneer companies.

Baltimore Looks Ahead

The city of Baltimore was very anxious about its commercial future in those days. The amazing success of the Erie Canal had opened up the whole northern interior of the country to the Port of New York, at the gate of the Hudson. Philadelphia already had set out to perform the prodigious feat of lifting men and goods over the mountains to Pittsburgh and the Ohio River by canal and incline tramway.

But what had Baltimore to keep the streams of trade from being diverted away from its prosperous docks and warehouses? True, there was the National Road. Back in 1817 the Federal Government had finished reaming it through from the Potomac to the Ohio, spurred on by Thomas Jefferson. An almost unending chain of vehicular traffic was still pouring over this road—wagon trains, stagecoaches, post chaises, even herds of cattle. But the National Road was rutted and muddy and mountainous; it meant heavy carting expense and loss of valuable time.

The worst of it was that Baltimoreans could not build a canal all the way to the Ohio River, because of impassable mountains. So they turned to the horse-drawn rail car. The first thing these Baltimore merchants did was to dispatch a committee of three to England to check up on fantastic tales of steam locomotion which were the talk of the town when the mail boats came in. They arrived in the midst of the greatest excitement in transportation circles. The first ominous rumblings of the machine age were in the English air in those days.

How Railway Developed

The committee learned that the background for the railroad even then had been developing for some 200 years. Heavy coal wagons rutted the paths from the mine shafts to the river, and someone laid planks in the furrows. Planked roads followed, and when the planks sank in the spring mud, cross ties were laid under them. Then the planks wore out under the heavy loads, and the idea came to lay a thin sheet of iron on the wood to protect it. From this the step was not far to the wooden rail, with iron sheathing on top, and a flange on the wheels to keep them on the track.

Then things began to happen very quickly, like a blow at sea that comes up suddenly while the charts are being studied. The thread of history came in 1769 to a large point marked X, where James Watt took out his first patent on a steam engine. Someone started to use the new steam power to lift coal out of the deep mine shafts. Another put a fixed engine at the top of an incline too steep for horse cars, to draw up the load.

One of these was George Stephenson, a shrewd and ingenious engineer who looked at the awkward, wasteful little steam engines that had been made so far, and saw what ought to be done. By 1825, he had convinced a coal company of his ability, and constructed a successful railroad 37 miles long, from Stockton to Darlington, and discovered the one improvement which was to give the steam engine more speed than the horse. You may have wondered why the smoke makes such a loud puffing noise today, as it comes out of the chimney of a locomotive. It is because the steam exhaust from the cylinders is expelled upward from a pipe in the smoke stack to draw the air sharply through the fire below. That is Stephenson's vital invention.

Sped at Eight Miles an Hour

The Stockton-Darlington was the railroad that the wide-eyed committee from the nascent B. & O. traveled on. They saw an 80-ton load of coal moved to the river at about eight miles an hour, and wrote home about it with high optimism. If they could have stayed in England until the next year, 1830, they would have seen the first great public drama in the history of the locomotive. For that was the year when Stephenson saw his latest pride, the locomotive "Rocket," capture the prize in a great contest at the remarkable speed of

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Roosevelt Avoids Anglo-American Bias in Parleys

Other Interested Powers Invited to Send Envoys to Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—To assuage any apprehension that the MacDonald-Roosevelt talks might assume an exclusively Anglo-American complexion, President Roosevelt has informally invited other interested powers to send equally eminent spokesmen to Washington whenever they like.

The purpose of this general series of two-party conversations is to carry preparation for the World Economic Conference to such a point that failure will be impossible, it was learned today at the Department of State. It is felt that without such preparatory work the conference might meet, appoint a host of committees and then pass months in futile discussion, ending eventually in stalemate.

The American Government now aims, in closest coöperation with other powers to prepare guiding lines and agreements along which the conference can work. Already, with the British, talks to this end have progressed far. When Mr. Ramsay MacDonald comes, it may be possible to convert the tentative agreement into a firm understanding. Similar procedure will be followed with all other powers who care to participate.

Informal Invitations Sent

The very informal verbal invitations to Italy, and Germany, went forward this morning, while France was invited several days ago. The invitations leave it open to each state to send the head of the Government, a member of his Cabinet, or to leave to ordinary diplomatic channels the exchange of views.

Further invitations will be extended to other powers in South America and Asia as in Europe. The American Government will be very happy to exchange views with any state, it becomes known in Washington—except Russia, which, although a

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Economy Program For Colleges Seeks Help From Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., April 7—Three hundred small colleges in the United States face extinction unless prompt measures are taken to save them, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior in President Hoover's Cabinet, and president of Stanford University, told a gathering of 200 educators here recently.

He recommended as remedial steps: That colleges and universities force back upon the public education system all the load that it will carry; that a careful program of pruning non-essential college activities be undertaken; that institutions of higher learning coöperate with one another in preventing wasteful competition; that students be more carefully selected; and that the larger universities "take the smaller colleges under their wing."

Another proposal made by Dr Wilbur was that formal residence requirements and other ties ordinarily associated with American college traditions which encourage a student to spend four years at one institution be discontinued. This would mean that fraternities, football and like institutions would receive less emphasis, he said.

The occasion of Dr. Wilbur's address was the twelfth meeting of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest.

Wilderness of National Parks Dotted With Horseback Trails

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Exploring wildernesses of the national parks by horseback is becoming increasingly popular, according to Mr. Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service.

Even the new Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, under whose jurisdiction the park service falls, is a devotee of this type of recreation. He has made two saddle trips through Yellowstone National Park and has also covered Glacier Park by trail, it became known today.

The park service has always encouraged the use of trails and has kept more than 75 per cent of the park areas in complete wilderness condition, untouched by motor roads. Use of trails by horseback parties has been particularly developed in Rocky Mountain and Glacier Mountain Parks. During the coming summer the one transmountain road in Glacier Park, the "Going-to-the-Sun Highway," will be opened to automobiles but the remainder of the park, nearly 1500 square miles, will still be accessible to followers of the trail. Between 600 and 700 saddle horses are maintained in Glacier Park for the use of park visitors and about 1500 horses accommodate the visitors to the Rocky Mountain National Park region.

No complete conception of the Grand Canyon can be had unless one sees it from below as well as from the rim, according to park officials. The same is true of Bryce Canyon National Park near by. The trails in Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks, over the bare granites and up to the top of the continent are full of thrills.

It is now possible to make a saddle trip from the newly established Death Valley National Monument which contains the lowest point in the United States to Mount Whitney, the highest point in continental United States. The Wonderland Trail, encircling ice-covered Mount Rainier, leads through gorgeous wild-flower fields and then, for contrast, across glacier-streams and boulder beds.

What will be one of the most interesting trails of the West when completed is the John Muir Trail, making a High Sierra connection between Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. In the East there are trails in Acadia National Park on the Maine coast and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the southern Appalachian Mountains.

In addition to the arrangements made by park authorities and concessionaires to accommodate park visitors wishing to make these trail trips, many large horseback parties come in from neighboring "dude ranches," usually traveling with pack train and camping along the way. The name "dude ranch" comes from the fact that in western parlance, visitors by rail are called "dudes."

The dude ranch is an outgrowth of the old open-house cattle ranch where the hospitality of the rancher was as great as the extent of the wide ranges his cattle roamed. As the popularity of summer vacations on ranches grew, several enterprising ranchers established ranches where persons could stay as at any resort by paying for accommodations. They make their appeal through simple living. The visitors ride with the cowboys and learn to take care of their own horses. The closeness of the dude ranch to national parks enhances the charm of the ranches in the eyes of many tourists.

German Press Only Free to Aid In Work of Fascist Revolution

Old Conception of Freedom at End, Says Goebbels; Opposition to Government in Building Up Nation Not to Be Permitted

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 7—The German press under the new Reich has the definite task of coöperating with the Government to consummate the national revolution sanctioned by the people in the elections of March 5.

Such is the substance of speeches by Herr Adolf Hitler, the Chancellor, and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, delivered here to representatives of the German provincial press.

Answering the charge that the National Government had not sufficiently appreciated the functions of the press, Herr Hitler declared that Germany is faced with one colossal task—to save the people from complete ruin, and this task the Government is seeking to perform, even to the last breath.

In such a time criticism, which could never be an end in itself, is momentarily not the highest duty. The great task is the building up of the unity of the national will, for "we have not a well-ordered state to administer, but out of chaos we must create a well-ordered state.

The press should not make the mistake of judging the great historical event—the new German revolution—by a few isolated instances, but from the greatness of the present task it should see such instances in their proper perspective, the Chancellor added.

Dr. Goebbels was even more emphatic regarding the functions of press in the new era. "The freedom of the press, which includes the right to work against the national interests, to make itself an arena for intellectual acrobats, has no place in the National Government. The idea of absolute freedom of the press originated in the liberal point view of those we are now fighting."

That the Government aimed at giving a "tendency" to the press Dr. Goebbels did not deny, but he added it should be remembered that the Government was working for a thorough reform of the whole Ger-

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Japan's Security Hinged on Trade And Friendships

Political Science Program at Philadelphia Covers Far Eastern Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—Japanese security depends upon trade and if trade is to develop it must be with friendly customers, Prof. John E. Orchard of Columbia University declared at the second session of the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, here this afternoon.

Japan has turned to development of manufacturing industries, Professor Orchard said, to meet the pressure of increasing population. The products of these industries, he pointed out, flow chiefly to the United States and the continent of Asia, the latter market offering the greater promise of expansion.

"The open door is an economic mirage," according to Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, author, lecturer, and authority on international relations, who spoke on the same program. "At least," he continued, "if we accept the implications of the increasing emphasis upon consumption as the dominant factor in the modern economic world."

When the United States tries to sell more goods abroad, he added, it is found impossible to receive payment except in goods which compete with those of American producers. Trade under these circumstances, he held, simply profits some industries at the expense of others.

At the first session this morning Mr. George E. Sokolsky, author of "The Tinder Box of Asia," discussed the transition of China from economic and social systems approximating the systems of the middle ages to those of the present, all within the space of 100 years. This has resulted, he said, in such confusion among its people that China has been "the easy prey of outside forces."

"All of China's troubles," Mr. Sokolsky said, "and her present conflict with Japan arise from an internal political struggle over the form of government and the social and economic system which is to persist."

Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson of Philadelphia, president of the academy, welcomed the delegates at the morning session, which was presided over by Mr. Francis Biddle. Mr. James G. McDonald, of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, presided at the afternoon meeting.

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Things Present

The "As I Knew Them" series is continued on the Editorial page with an intimate glimpse of Sir Henry Irving.

Hm-m! Here is a woman who has stopped peeling her mushrooms, and challenges anyone to detect the difference. See "Scrapping the Rules" on the Women's Activities—Home Making page.

The readers of The Monitor were recently invited to submit a letter which would collect a debt of 1256 long past due. Read the helpful letters which have been selected from the many that were received. Word a Day on the Daily Features page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page. Let advertising information committees take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series will tell of the part played by the railroads in empire building.

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, the Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

France Drops Long Stand On Pact Revision

Daladier Speech Indicates Liberalizing of Policy on Arms and Treaties

Press Backs Premier

Paris Believed Ready to Send Herriot for Talk With Roosevelt

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 7—Taking what is characterized here as a most important forward step in the evolution of French foreign policy since the war, M. Edouard Daladier, the Premier, has won the support of both Parliament and public opinion for the Government's liberal stand on disarmament treaty revision and the proposed four-power pact.

The press of the nation praises almost unanimously M. Daladier's declaration of policy which the Chamber of Deputies approved by a significantly large majority, voting confidence in the Government by 430 to 102.

M. Daladier's declaration contained two explicit implications of paramount importance. The first is that France has abandoned its perennial cry of security first, and now makes efficacious control the basis of its disarmament policy. The second is that France is not only willing to agree to eventual revision of treaties within the framework of the League of Nations and under the conditions of Article 19 of the Covenant, which provides for the possibility of revision, but it even takes the initiative in envisaging the need of revising this article itself, which is made practically inoperative by the rule requiring unanimous consent to any proposal of revision.

At the same time it suggests that the rule of unanimity, which virtually invalidates other articles of the Covenant, designed to provide protection and assistance to the innocent victim of an aggressor, should be changed in those cases also.

Press Favors Policy

With the same unity and enthusiasm in which it received this crystallization of the Government's more liberal foreign policy, the French press today welcomed reports that President Roosevelt intends to invite M. Daladier, or some prominent statesman to visit Washington at the same time as Mr. MacDonald, to lay the foundations for the economic conference.

No official invitations have yet been received at the Quai d'Orsay, but it is understood that the Government will be happy to respond if one is forthcoming. In official circles the view is generally expressed that M. Daladier is too involved in domestic politics and European negotiations to be able to go to Washington himself and there is talk of M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, as a possible envoy. This report, though not confirmed, receives some weight from the visit which Mr. Norman Davis, American Ambassador-at-large, made yesterday to M. Herriot as chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Foreign Affairs. M. Herriot is understood to have stated afterward that war debts and the economic conference were among the subjects discussed.

Mr. Davis leaves Paris today for Berlin to continue his task of gathering information on the disarmament views of the various nations, for use when the conference reconvenes after the present vacation. M. Daladier yesterday declared that the French Government would examine with the greatest sympathy disarmament proposals which will be presented by Mr. Davis at Geneva.

Accepting the British plan as a basis of discussion, M. Daladier outlined the French views on disarmament as follows:

Private Arms Trade

"France remains faithful to the general idea which links progressive and simultaneous disarmament to the organization of efficacious control—an essential element of security. Progressive reduction of our armaments, on condition that no one re-arms; the institution of permanent and efficacious control under all its forms, budgetary as well as technical; suppression of private manufacture and trade in arms, or at least strict control thereof—this is a policy we will continue to defend because it is of a nature to render impossible that armament race which would again cover Europe with blood and bring about its final ruin."

In addition M. Daladier said that France would like to see added to the British plan the Russian definition of an aggressor and the Belgian proposals for determining quickly when an act of aggression has taken place. With other speakers he made clear that France was determined not to tolerate re-armament of Germany, and to prevent the Reich's re-armament, France is determined to do everything possible to assure success of the disarmament conference.

As was expected, M. Daladier affirmed France's acceptance of Signor Mussolini's four-power pact, not as a dictatorial victory of the great powers, but as a means of collaboration between the four permanent members of the League of Nations Council, whose aim "can only be maintenance of peace in respect for rights of all."

Engineers Advised Good Government Has No Short Cut

Elimination of Political Patronage Declared Most Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 7—Simplifying government and eliminating political patronage were urged as the best means toward real economy in government by Mr. Donald C. Stone, research director of the International City Managers' Association. He spoke to a meeting of the Western Society of Engineers here Thursday.

"There is no short cut to good government," he said. "In the first place, government must be simplified. We must eliminate the hundreds of thousands of overlapping layers of government under which we are now laboring. The useless townships, the inefficient rural school districts and duplicating layers of government must all go.

"In the second place we must place the administrative affairs of the government, whether it be a city, rural, or state government, in the hands of a single appointed administrator, who is entirely responsible for the results obtained. All employees must be appointed on the grounds of their training, experience and capacity, and hold office permanently except for unsatisfactory service. We must install modern budgetary, purchasing, accounting and technical procedures. And we must revise our entire tax system to eliminate the many existing inequalities."

Political patronage more than anything else is to blame for inefficient government, he declared.

"We stand by," he said, "and permit the politicians to cut the volume of services, many of which are essential, for which we will all pay dearly in the future, while they continue inefficient, overlapping and duplicating practices. We let them attract our attention with superficial proposals while they maintain intact the system of patronage which is one cause for inefficiency in government."

The slogan that since private industry has reduced its expenses, government should do the same, Mr. Stone does not consider as logical. "Of course industry has reduced expenditures because the demand for its products has decreased," he said.

Listing of Aliens Advocated in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 7—Registration of the 500,000 unnaturalized aliens in Canada was advocated in the Senate today by C. N. Tanner and Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, during the discussion on the bill to amend the criminal code with respect of the carrying of concealed weapons.

Senator Casgrain said he had advocated this in previous years; that it was done in Germany, and he produced a registration card, carrying a photograph, and a description. It is necessary that at the present time aliens in Canada should be registered as they are said to have caused most of the present trouble, the Senator said. It has been estimated, according to him, that in Toronto alone there were 120 people in the pay of the Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in New York, and 240 on half pay.

The former have, he said, had no work other than the spread of Communist propaganda and the fomenting of unrest. He referred to the burning of churches in Quebec, and said that while the arrests in the St. Jacques Church case were his fellow-countrymen, he would like to know who was paying these people.

British Stamps Criticized

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An appeal for more attractive postage stamps is to be launched by Lord Kilmaine in the House of Lords. He calls attention to the "present uninteresting issue" of postage stamps and their design compared with those of other countries and of British dominions and colonies.

Beer Legalized In 19 States On Day of Opening

Fight for Political Control of Permits Apparent in Legislatures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—Beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content became legal in 19 states and the District of Columbia at 12:01 o'clock this morning. It will be permitted in six other states between April 13 and July 1.

In many of the states, where politics has entered into legislation for control of the traffic, the licensing of beer dispensaries is temporarily in the hands of municipal authorities. Meanwhile, however, measures have been enacted for taxing both breweries and retail dealers. In New York City permits are being issued by the Department of Health, which had granted 9138 licenses up to the closing hour at midnight last night.

Owing to a ruling by the U. S. Brewers' Association against the delivery of beer last night, the liquor was not generally available in any of the big cities of the country. Telegraphic reports from Washington said the first deliveries there were made to the White House and to the National Press Club, the beer in both cases being gifts from the brewers. The truck conveying it to the White House bore a huge sign: "President Roosevelt, the first real beer is yours." Neither the President or Mrs. Roosevelt drink alcoholic liquors.

The Navy Department instructed naval vessels and stations that beer might be sold in their service stores and clubs. At the same time an army order was sent out to the effect that beer might be sold at post exchanges and in officers' clubs on military reservations in states allowing such sales.

Customers to Patronize Stores Not Selling Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7 — As St. Louis prepared to distribute beer through drug stores, candy shops and restaurants, many persons to whom its drinking or presence is distasteful sought to ascertain places of that nature where beer will not be sold. Officials of organizations supporting the Eighteenth Amendment said that the number who would follow this course would be worth the consideration of proprietors of businesses planning to distribute beer.

The likelihood that the sale of beer would stimulate use of illegal hard liquors and thus work against repeal of prohibition has become the concern of many here who advocate the removal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Supporters of prohibition are sure that this will be the case and look upon the return of beer as a certain help to their cause.

Typical of the opinion of the St. Louis drys is that of Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, president of the Daughters of the American Constitution and the wife of a St. Louis attorney. The reaction against beer, Mrs. Hocker said, "will go far toward defeating the liquor interests' own ends—perhaps by this very folly they have saved the Eighteenth Amendment to the American people." She termed the campaign for repeal "an opportunity to reratify the Eighteenth Amendment."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, one of the leading wet newspapers, today carried an editorial cartoon showing an admonishing figure of the public warning a barrel-like figure representing the brewing industry. The caption was, "Now, don't make a fool of yourself."

Nature's Course Must Be Steered, Compton Says

The engineer has been most successful in applying the laws of nature to the uses of men, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last night told members and guests of the Boston City Club.

Dr. Compton pointed out the various methods in which nature is taking its course in the material universe. He spoke of the great waste in forest land where undergrowth is unrestricted and compared the abandoned farm with its acres of weeds to the well-cultivated fields where nature has been controlled.

Thus, he explained, it is most essential that nature's course be steered in order to permit desirable operations to take place and stop undesirable ones.

The natural direction of events, the speaker said, is that in which available energy will be lost. This he illustrated by explaining the eventual equalization of heat, chemical action or gravitation. And these losses also will be reflected in the social and political existence of the people, he said. The solution to this problem of directing natural forces will be the raising of the intelligence of the masses. The great problem of today is first to have the willingness to work for good ends and secondly to find out the laws of nature which can be used to achieve these ends, he said.

Beer Legalized In Massachusetts As Ely Signs Bill

Commission's Power Increased by Committee to Break Deadlock

The measure providing for the establishment of a commission to control and regulate the manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer was written into the statutes of the Commonwealth today when Gov. Joseph B. Ely signed the measure to which the Legislature had attached an emergency preamble providing for immediate operation of the law.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely this afternoon submitted to a special session of the Executive Council the following nominations to compose the beverage control board; Mr. William P. Hayes of Springfield, chairman; Mr. William A. L. Bazeley of Uxbridge, and Mr. John P. Buckley of Charlestown.

Republican opposition in the Senate to the proposal giving the beer-control commission a wide range of power delayed the passage of the bill at yesterday's session of the Legislature. A conference committee consisting of three members of each legislative branch was finally named to break the deadlock. Deliberations of the committee, lasting until 1 o'clock this morning, resulted in acceptance by both branches of a report giving the control commission even wider powers in the matter of licensing.

As a result of the report of the conference committee the commission is authorized to act on its own initiative in the awarding or revocation of any license for beer sales in hotels, clubs and restaurants.

Other last-minute provisions include the right to authorize 25 taxpayers of any community to petition the commission to investigate and act upon any license granted by a local licensing board whenever the commission feels such action is warranted.

Governor Ely asserted his leadership in the final drafting of the measure in warning the Legislature that he would veto any bill failing to provide the commission with control of license awards.

Neither branch interfered with that part of the bill covering local option. This clause permits city or town authorities to call a special election at any time to decide whether the community does or does not want to be licensed.

In the event the authorities of any community fail to call a special election, there is a mandatory clause in the new law which provides that the question of local option shall be put on the ballot once every two years. Thus a community is assured of fair representation on the question of local option.

Drys Start Drive In Pennsylvania To Thwart Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 7—An organized campaign against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and for the prevention of the legalized sale of 3.2 per cent beer in Pennsylvania was launched here this week at a meeting of 1000 dry leaders at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. A newly formed organization, to be known as the Pennsylvania Prohibition Emergency Conference, will evolve a program to penetrate every voting district in the State, in order to develop voting strength against repeal.

A resolution was passed demanding that the General Assembly amend the state prohibition law to prevent the sale of 3.2 per cent beer in Pennsylvania. It set forth that "nine tenths of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the United States before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment was the traffic in beer."

The conference commended Gov. Gifford Pinchot, who earlier in the day promised to veto the Sowers-Conner beer control bill, and criticized Congress and President Roosevelt for bringing back "beer of the same alcoholic content as the bulk of the beer traffic before the Eighteenth Amendment."

Governor Pinchot in his address before the conference declared that beer would not be served in the Executive Mansion during his term and reiterated his stand to "keep the saloon out of politics" and opposition to the beer bill that provides for licensing sellers by the courts and the old-time barroom.

Arrests Made in Iowa

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 7 (AP)—The first arrests and confiscation of newly legalized 3.2 beer on charges of violations of a state law prohibiting the transportation of "intoxicating liquor" were made by the police today. Sale of the new legalized brew is forbidden in Iowa.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and possibly tonight; Saturday fair; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 40; moderate easterly winds shifting to west or northwest Saturday.

Maine: Cloudy with rain tonight and possibly in extreme east portion Saturday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Rain this afternoon ending tonight; Saturday generally fair; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy with rain this afternoon ending early tonight; Saturday generally fair; colder in extreme north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Saturday fair; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing Saturday over extreme south portion and fresh, possibly strong northeast and east winds shifting to northwest over north and central portions, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Saturday with rain tonight over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	56	Montreal	42	44
Bismarck	28	48	Nantucket	44	52
Boston	43	53	New Orleans	56	70
Buffalo	34	60	New York	46	54
Calgary	24	40	Norfolk, Va.	56	76
Charleston	56	74	North Platte	32	60
Chicago	34	44	Philadelphia	50	62
Cincinnati	38	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	82
Denver	44	64	Pittsburgh	38	68
Eastport, Me.	40	54	Portland, Me.	40	54
Hatteras	66	72	Raleigh	54	80
Honolulu, T.H. (7p.m., Apr. 6	70	...	St. Louis	38	44
Helena, Mont.	38	56	St. Paul	32	34
Huron, S. D.	34	46	Salt Lake City	40	66
Jacksonville	58	74	San Francisco	50	60
Kansas City	38	68	SantaFe, N.M.	34	58
Key West	80	86	Seattle	38	48
Los Angeles	52	62	Tampa	68	82
Memphis	48	56	Washington	50	72
Miami, Fla.	72	84	Wichita, Kan.	46	62
			Williston, N.D.	30	52

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 7.
B—Maximum April 6.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 3:55 p. m., Saturday, 9:16 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:46 p. m.

Dominion Stores March Sales

TORONTO, April 7—Dominion Stores, Ltd., reports sales for the four-week period ended March 25, 1933, of $1,555,614, compared with $1,585,675 in the corresponding 1932 period. There were 49 fewer stores being operated in the 1933 period than in 1932.

Farm Relief Bill Expected to Pass Quickly in Senate

Gets Under Way With Definition of Purpose and G. O. P. Caucus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—The Senate began today on the Administration's farm relief bill. The measure was explained at the outset by Senator Ellison D. Smith (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the Agricultural Committee. One of the most important pieces of Administration legislation, the measure is expected to pass in a brief period, possibly a week. It has already passed the House. Its official title is "An Act to Relieve the Existing National Economic Emergency by Increasing Agricultural Purchasing Power."

Mr. Smith's explanation today followed closely the committee report introduced Wednesday. The measure includes the original provisions recommended by President Roosevelt, he said, as well as the supplementary farm mortgage plan, which aims to cut the farmers' interest rate to 4½ per cent, and includes a vast scheme for trading federal bonds for mortgages. The farm mortgage plan has been incorporated as Title 2 of the bill. Title 1 is the original farm bill, Mr. Smith explained, and consists of three parts.

Part 1 is the cotton surplus reduction bill, which passed the last session of Congress, but failed to secure Mr. Hoover's signature.

"This part provides," Mr. Smith said, "that cotton financed wholly or in part by the Government and now under government control shall be sold to the Secretary of Agriculture who is directed to sell on time this cotton to cotton farmers at the present market price in lieu of their producing a like amount in 1933."

Part 2 contains the proposal for leasing land by the Government to reduce production and the so-called allotment plan to increase prices by taxing the processor of the raw material.

Part 3, said Mr. Smith "empowers the Secretary of Agriculture at his discretion to estimate as nearly as practicable the cost of production, and to fix this price on specified commodities for the percentage of that commodity which is used in domestic consumption.

Republicans held a caucus to consider their attitude on the bill today at which they appointed a committee to study the matter further and to report Monday.

Methodists Oppose New Liquor Traffic

Reëmergence of an organized liquor traffic as a political factor was decried yesterday at the New England Methodist Conference being held at the First M. E. Church, Winthrop. This and the denunciation of the "hypocrisy of the proposal for the licensing of alcoholic beverages under the guise of harmless drinks," were parts of the resolution proposed by the Rev. Orville C. Poland of Reading.

The resolution further declared that "we shall hold those responsible for this legislation strictly accountable morally and politically for the results of the sale of beer and light wines. We record the conviction," it continued, "that the nations must disarm, that economic imperialism must go, that the United States should become a member of the Permanent Court for International Justice, that the private manufacture, sale and transportation of munitions should cease and that willingness to bear arms should not be invoked as a test of citizenship."

Among the other problems discussed at the conference were surplus ministers, the advisability of reducing the number of districts in the conference from four to three, as well as pensions and activity in the mission field.

Charter Revision For New York City Rests on Lehman

Effort to Get Measure Out of Committee Expected to Fail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7—Charter revision for New York City and other municipalities of the State rests again today with the initiative of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, following the defeat in the Assembly last night of the Desmond-Moffat bill on which government reform advocates had built their hope for early betterments.

The measure lacked four votes of the 76 required for a constitutional majority, 72 votes being cast for it and 71 against. Although action on the bill was preceded by a message from Governor Lehman urging its passage, no Democrats in the lower house came to its support and two Republicans joined in with their opposition.

The Republicans in the Senate will make a motion today to discharge the bill from committee, but the upper house is controlled by the Democrats and far less sympathetic to the revision plan than the Republican Assembly, making further action improbable before the session ends.

Considerable doubt was expressed today that Governor Lehman would make a new move in support of this legislation. His comment when informed of the bill's defeat was:

"My position is clear. I think I have done my share."

The explanation for the final stand of the Democratic lawmakers against independent action to effect government changes in Tammany's bailiwick was afforded by Mayor John P. O'Brien of New York City in his announcement, simultaneously with the Governor's message urging charter revision legislation, that the city administration would give citizens an opportunity this fall to vote for a charter revision commission.

Advocates of reforms see in this recurrence of the traditional Tammany enthusiasm for home rule prerogatives where action from Albany might impinge upon its local supremacy, an expert maneuver by the organization to keep any charter move strictly under the Tammany thumb.

Assemblyman Russell G. Dunmore of New Hartford, Republican leader, representing the view that "Tammany does not reform Tammany," stated that the proposed bill provided for home rule in its best sense, and that the O'Brien proposal meant a charter revision commission controlled by Tammany, "which would mean no charter revision at all."

Meanwhile, save for action on state beer-control legislation, the deadlock on which shows no sign of ending, the Legislature is hurrying through long calendars today to be ready for adjournment tomorrow night.

The Assembly has before it $82,000,000 in new tax bills, which passed the Senate yesterday—a total in new revenues which breaks all previous records for one year, and is designed to meet the State's huge deficit.

Boy Mayor Decries School Economies

Pledging the newsboys' efforts on behalf of more employment for their members and taking stand against economies in the schools that would have a detrimental effect on students, Harry Marder, duly elected mayor of "Newsboyville" was inaugurated by Mayor James M. Curley today. Mayor Curley received "Mayor Marder" and three members of the "city council" of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation at City Hall. The members of the council were Samuel Kramer, Paul Jones and Timothy McInerney.

"There are a great number of worthy newsboys in our foundation who are unemployed at present," Mayor Marder declared. "I shall try, with the coöperation of the other officers, to secure employment for some of our boys. Efforts have already been made with encouraging prospects for the summer. Mr. Mayor, we do not believe in too much economy in the schools as it is sure to have an injurious effect on the students."

In reply, Mayor Curley said that there is only one thing which can be done to solve the problem of economic distress. "If the organized wealth of America, that has escaped taxation, could be taxed," he said, "nobody would be unduly burdened and there would be no unemployment in our land."

Goodyear Steps Up Schedule

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 7 (AP)—Orders to step up production in the Goodyear Rubber Company's plant here were given by President Harold S. Guy today. The present output of 5500 pairs of rubber footwear daily is to be increased to 10,000 pairs by June 1. There are 370 employees.

Board of Trade Seat Sale

CHICAGO, April 7—Sale of a Board of Trade membership was made at $7900 net to the buyer, up $2000 from the previous sale.

Whittier and Potter Display Work In Handicraft at Children's Museum

To stimulate interest in the fine craftsmanship still being carried on in this seemingly machine-monopolized era, the Children's Museum of Boston has an extensive arts and crafts display as its chief exhibit this year. The showing, which is for grown-ups as well as children, will last through May 15, and will be accompanied by a series of demonstrations to be held on Saturdays from 2 to 4 p. m.

According to Miss Margaret E. Manter, director of the museum, much of the success of the present outlay is due to the work of Miss Eva R. Taylor, assistant in charge of exhibits. Miss Taylor explained that the advantage of such an exhibit was that it could be tied in with week-end lecture and demonstration activities.

Among the articles shown are two cases of whittling, one of them the work of Mr. M. J. Christopher, otherwise known as "the Yankee Whittler." Mr. Christopher does all his work with an ordinary jackknife. Besides numerous carvings of small utensils and delicate ornaments, a 40-foot chain of more than 200 wooden links is in itself a remarkable evidence of patience and craftsmanship.

Paul Revere Pottery is also represented by some brightly colored dishes and table utensils, which Miss Taylor explained were turned on a pottery wheel similar to those used by the Egyptians some 3000 years ago. There are also several examples of Dedham crackleware; the tiny black veins in these dishes are achieved by a secret glazing process. Other arts and crafts represented are paper making, leather tooling, weaving and metal working. Many of the displays have been lent the museum by the New England Society of Arts and Crafts.

The exhibit also includes a case of materials from the Fellowcrafters School, which shows finished work in metal, leather, wood and other materials, as well as tools and unfinished articles.

Miss Taylor pointed out some of the handicraft work done by members of the various museum clubs. These include a candlestick cut from an old tin can and decorated with a stenciled pattern, besides a number of Indian articles such as baked clay dishes, basketry, fire drills, and bead strings.

Other work by club members includes reproductions of Indian villages, a detailed scene of Plymouth two years after the Pilgrims landed.

Revert to City Manager

ROCKINGHAM, Vt., April 7 (AP)—More than 1000 voters of the town of Rockingham at a meeting yesterday voted to reinstate the municipal manager system of government which had been defeated at the annual March meeting.

Events Tonight

New England Camp Fire Leaders: Training Institute, Guardians' dinner meeting, followed by speaking and demonstration program, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Union Church: "Free recreation night," illustrated lecture and play, Columbus Avenue, 7. Open to public.

M. I. T.: Performance of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," by Technology Dramashop, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Princeton Alumni Association of New England: Annual dinner; Edward D. Duffield, Princeton president, principal speaker; University Club, 40 Trinity Place.

English Folk Dance Society: Country dance party, Winsor School gymnasium, Brookline, 8.

Emmanuel College Dramatic Society: Lenten drama, "A Daughter of Rome," college auditorium, 8.

Boston Beta Chapter, Pi Omicron: Fashion parade and dance, Hotel Touraine, 8:30.

Barclay Club: Dance, fashion show and floor show, benefit disabled veterans, 9.

Jackson College All-Around Club: Annual spring formal dance, Cousens Gymnasium, Tufts College, 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Presentation of masque, "The Royal Gift," benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, Fenway Court, 9.

Auburndale Club Players: Performance of "White Collars," clubhouse, 8:15.

Field and Forest Club: Council meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15. Dance, Junior League ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 8:15.

Massachusetts Laundry Owners Association: Annual meeting and convention, dinner dance and floor show, Cascades Roof, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Amateurs of Brookline: Presentation of "Hawk Island," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Workers School of Boston: Lecture in series on "The Soviet Union," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, 107A Green Street, West End, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Practice dinner, School of Domestic Science, 7.

New England Culver Alumni Association: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

New England Gas Association: Dinner and meeting, Sales and Service Division, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Lafayette Alumni Association: Dinner meeting, University Club, 6:30.

Eastern College Personal Officers Association: Spring conference, dinner meeting, Dr. Eugene R. Smith of Beaver Country Day School, chief speaker; Harvard Faculty Club, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m. Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, at 2:30, 8:20 p. m. Copley—"Dick Whittington," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Smith College Club: Meeting and luncheon, University Club, 12.

Women's Republican Club: Illustrated lecture, "Paris, New and Old," by Mlle. Lina M. Germillot, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Simmons Club: Bridge and fashion show, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: Meeting 9:30; luncheon 1:30; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Military Order of the World War: Competitive drill, Boston Common, 2. (In case of rain, First Corps Cadet Armory, Arlington Street.)

Children's Museum of Boston: Demonstration of Paul Revere pottery making, also motion picture, 2. Junior and Senior Bird Club meetings, 9:30 and 10:30. Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 2. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Wellesley College Alumnæ Association: Opening session, 2:30, followed by round table meetings, Green Hall, Wellesley College, afternoon.

Vocational Education Association of Boston: Meeting, address, "Manual Education, the 1940 Model," by Mr. Frederick H. Pierce, principal Beverly High, Hotel Westminster, 12:30.

Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club: Annual meeting, reports and elections, Boston College, Commonwealth Avenue, Chestnut Hill, 1.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Current Events as Viewed From Geneva," by Mrs. Elizabeth Pethersón Habicht, student of foreign affairs, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etruscan and Roman art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Eastern College Personnel Officers' Association: Round table conferences, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, morning.

Boston Northfield Club: Meeting, speaking program, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 2:45.

Jewish Women's College Club: Final literary group meeting of season, home of Mrs. Bessie Braude, 57 Babcock Street, Brookline, 2:30.

New England Camp Fire Leaders: Meetings, discussions, demonstration programs, Hotel Statler, beginning 9.

Music

Symphony Hall—N. E. Federation of Men's Glee Clubs (contest 28 glee clubs), assisted by Gertrude Ehrhart; conducted by Arthur H. Turner, 2:30 p. m.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m. Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, at 2:30, 8:20 p. m.

Copley—"Dick Whittington," 2:30.

Jordan Hall—"Pinocchio," 10:15 a. m., 2:15 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 10 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art, opening April 12.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fanway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 3:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Native birds in water color by Mr. John D. Smith of the Boston Society of Natural History; North American Indian beadwork and pottery; ivory carvings; Chinese embroideries; old-fashioned valentines; stamp posters; airplane models; and many permanent exhibits of interest.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazelton. Through April 8.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ella Baylor. Through April 7.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Also Henry R. Shepley's gold medal prize model for the New York Medical Center. Through April 8. Sculpture by Joseph D. Portanova and decorative wall panels by Armando Arena, April 10-22.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe, April 3-15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo, April 3-15.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Animal drawings by V. Vatagin.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Inc., 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition fine colored facsimiles of drawings by the masters in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. Through April.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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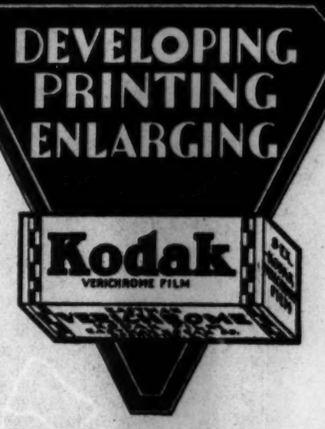

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Emperor's Action Maintains Saito's Cabinet in Japan

Government Weakened by Criticism of Policies, but Carries On

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 7—Imperial intervention saved the Cabinet of Viscount Makoto Saito today, but it is apparent that the Government's position has been so weakened that the Seiyukai will be able to force its resignation whenever the Seiyukai leaders think the time ripe for a return to party rule.

Viscount Saito induced both Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi and Mr. Matsukichi Koyama, Minister of Justice, to remain in the Government temporarily, but neither wants to continue indefinitely. It appears that Mr. Koyama submitted his resignation to Viscount Saito Wednesday, following demands that he should assume responsibility for members of the judiciary found guilty of implication in recent Communist plots.

The Prime Minister visited the palace yesterday, explaining the situation to the Emperor, who through the Grand Chamberlain told Mr. Koyama he should retain his portfolio.

The Seiyukai majority in Parliament still entities it to organize a party government, but its leaders feel that it is inopportune to overthrow Viscount Saito because of the delicate international situation following Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations and the army's continued opposition to "corrupt political parties and capitalism."

Seiyukai's principal support comes from capitalists, and for this reason party government would likely merely intensify the latent quarrel between militarists and politicians. When a party government is formed, the Premier will have to be some political figure acceptable to the army.

Mandate for Manchuria Under League Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—A formula for the solution of the Far Eastern imbroglio was advanced today by Prof. Francis R. Eldridge of New York University, expert on Japanese affairs, in the proposal that China ask the League of Nations to take over Manchuria as a mandate, and then appoint Japan to administer the territory, under the supervision of the Mandates Commission.

Professor Eldridge, who was one-time chief of the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce, and is the author of several books on the Orient, made this suggestion in a radiocast on the "Economic Background of Japan's Policy," under the auspices of the League of Nations Association here.

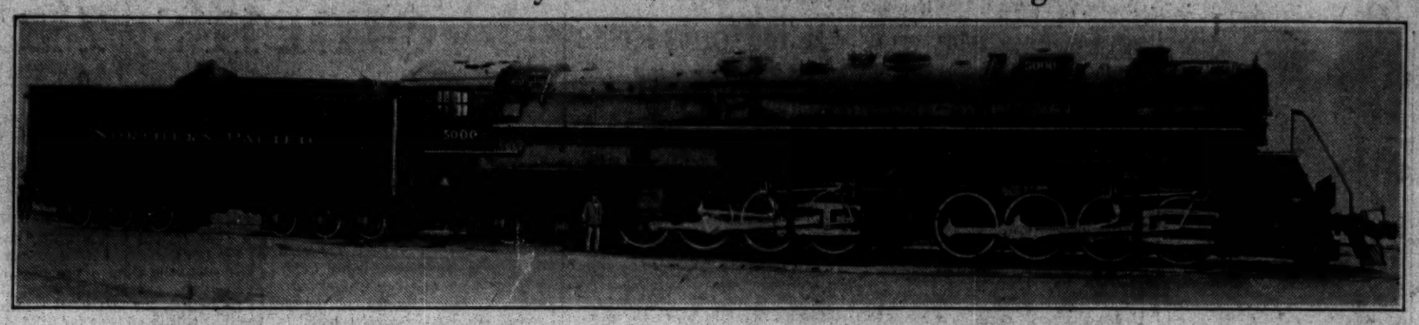
Stressing that Japan's foreign policy in the Far East was essentially economic rather than political and, therefore, while illegal, was also economically imperative, Professor Eldridge declared that there was not a full understanding of this economic motivation by the nations of the West. At the same time, the Manchurian situation today demands "face-saving" all around, he said—for Japan, for the League and for China.

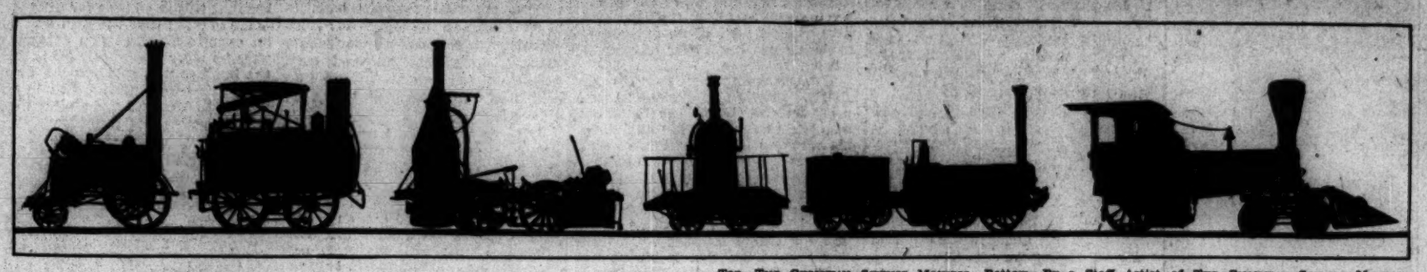
By acting under the mandates provisions of the Versailles Treaty, he continued, a way would be shown "whereby the Japanese militarists can move toward reconciliation without jeopardizing themselves at home, the League can retain some show of authority and the Chinese Government at Nanking can gracefully desist from appearing to defend a territory over which it never exercised the faintest shadow of sovereignty."

Steel Scrap Price Advanced

PITTSBURGH, Penna., April 7—Heavy melting steel scrap was advanced 50 cents a ton, now being quoted at $9.50 to $10.

Who Can Say the Locomotive Is Not Still King?





Top—The Christian Science Monitor. Bottom—By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Top—The Largest Locomotive in Operation in the United States. Bottom—Six Early Steam Engines Drawn to Authentic Scale to Show Comparative Size With the Northern Pacific Titan. Left to Right. These Historic Locomotives Are—Stephenson's "Rocket," First Outstanding Success in England; "Stourbridge Lion," Shipped From England to America in 1829; "Best Friend" of Charleston, S. C., First American-Built Locomotive Put Successfully Into Service; "York," Winner of Baltimore & Ohio Prize Contest, 1831; "Old Ironsides," First of the Baldwin Locomotives, 1832; "Pioneer," First Locomotive to Operate West of Chicago. Nearly All Were Wood-Burners.

Development of Railroads In the U. S. Full of Quirks

(Continued from Page 1)

30 miles an hour, in the midst of a huge public celebration.

Meanwhile, back home, the B. & O. officials were leaving no stone unturned. Up to Quincy, Mass., they dispatched another committee to see what appears to have been the first railway in the United States. It was a pair of rails laid to bring 16-ton blocks of granite out of the Quincy hills three miles down to the ships at tidewater, for the building of Bunker Hill Monument. Necessity had mothered the invention, and America had the first prophetic threads of iron spun upon its soil.

The solidity and excellence of the construction was said by travelers to be no more than equaled by any in England, and as the committee jostled and lurched its way back to Baltimore in the stage-coach over the rough roads, who knows what dreams of smooth iron rails may have been rudely ended by an unexpected pothole under the creaking wheels!

It must be confessed that it took quite a time in Baltimore for the idea of the steam engine to take hold. For the knights of the whip—jolly, rotund, and informative they were—were plying the reins merrily for a most gratifying quantity of passengers and freight, over the advancing railway.

Couldn't Take Curves

Moreover, the first steam locomotive in the United States was unfortunately a failure. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company had got ahead of the B. & O. in sending its engineer over to order four locomotives from Stephenson for a short stretch of railway the canal company was using. But when the first one came—the famous Stourbridge Lion—it was found too heavy for the flimsy wooden rails and trestles, and its rigid construction made it dangerous on the sharp American curves.

However, Horatio Allen, the engineer, was not going to disappoint the crowds who had come to celebrate its first run. So while those who knew held their breath, he bravely opened the throttle wide, and flew out over a high trestle and around a sharp curve out of sight—happily with no disaster. But shortly thereafter, the Stourbridge Lion was put to turning the wheels in a shop, and then left to rust.

At this point Peter Cooper came on the scene. He was a great merchant, and if the railroad did not save Baltimore, his investments were imperiled. He was also a cracking good mechanic. With rifle barrels for boiler tubes, he built a doughty model locomotive, and in the spring of 1830, unexpectedly piloted its historic, albeit losing, race with a horse.

The amusing part of the race was that all the opponents of this snorting, fuming herald of change, the vested interests of horsedom, took the defeat of the gallant little Tom Thumb so seriously.

A steam engine defeated by a magnificent gray horse! That sounded the end of the pesky things, they said triumphantly. But Peter Cooper had not meant this to be anything more than a model, which he built, blacksmith style, to prove his faith in a simpler type of engine. He had gone out one sunny afternoon to show it to some important directors of the line, when the proprietors of the horse-drawn stage came up on a parallel track and issued their challenge.

Away went the horse, far out ahead, while the tiny engine slowly gathered speed. Puffing and blowing, it fought its way up to the stage—flying mane and heavy smoke hung equal for a moment and then the engine pushed out ahead.

But tragedy came! A belt driving the fire draft slipped off. Tom panted and wheezed as the steam pressure fell, and great was the disappointment as the brave gray galloped out ahead. How often is the race not to the swift! For Peter Cooper fixed that belt.

What was perhaps more important, the man who could make a locomotive boiler out of gun barrels—which is certainly a worthy parallel for beating swords into ploughshares—could also persuade a board of directors. He told them of a railroad down in South Carolina which had already ordered the first steam locomotive to be built in the United States—later called the Best Friend.

Watchmaker Wins Prize

But where were they to get a locomotive that would be designed especially for American rails and curves. News of the contest won by Stephenson's Rocket was just coming in by the mail packets. That was the answer; they would have a contest themselves. So word was sent out, early in January of 1831, that $4000 would be paid to the winner, and nearly that amount to the second best. And specifications were made which required the engines to be suited to any rails and curves on the road.

The $4000 prize went to—of all people—a watchmaker! A long string of panting oxen hauled the York from the little Pennsylvania town for which it was named to the tracks of the B. & O. Fourteen loaded double-decker cars, weighing some 50 tons—equivalent approximately to one modern freight car—were coupled to it on the first day of its regular schedule.

"It was out of sight of the depot in about six minutes," an excited gentleman wrote that day, "and the rapid gliding of the immense train was one of the most imposing and beautiful spectacles that I have ever witnessed."

The Best Friend—to return to South Carolina—came to a rather ignominious end when a misguided fireman who disliked the noise of steam escaping from the safety valve, decided to sit on it! But even while they were picking a rather startled person out of a bramble bush some distance away, the forge fires were burning in upper New York, where the famous DeWitt Clinton was being constructed. And at the same time, a Philadelphia jeweler named Baldwin was making a model locomotive for a museum, which was to win him the contract for building a real engine—Old Ironsides—first of a mighty line of locomotives whose descendants today are moving freight in all parts of the world.

Victoria to Introduce Wheat Handling by Bulk

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The state of Victoria, which still handles its wheat crop in bags, intends to install a bulk-handling scheme this year if finances permit.

Mr. J. Allan, Minister of Agriculture, believes that, for £2,000,000 provision can be made for a storage capacity of 17,500,000 bushels. Declaring that the scheme was economically sound, he said he was satisfied that within three years no bagged wheat would be sent out of Australia.

Reich Press Free Only to Help In New Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

man nation. In consequence, a press which cooperated in the Government viewpoint would receive "the Government's warmest approval and material support," but those which attempted to hinder or sabotage that standpoint would be strongly dealt with.

The new press law, Dr. Goebbels announced, which regulated press relations with the political authorities, clearly defined the position of operation of the press and defended the professional interests of the journalists.

Regarding the Government and the press, it should be added that in practice much of the leading press of Berlin and the provinces has already been swept clean of undesirable elements. "A big newspaper concern, that of Rudolph Mosse, is reported to have dismissed 118 of its Jewish employees, and the Berliner Tageblatt, its outstanding daily, though still bearing the name Mosse, is now outspokenly anti-Jewish in sentiment.

Defending his attitude in the Jewish question, Herr Hitler is reported to have declared that the Germans had the right to remove the disproportionate number of Jewish intellectuals from the German cultural life as an essential step toward the establishment of Germany's own native spiritual leadership.

America, Herr Hitler added, by its immigration regulations, has been the first to draw the practical consequences from differences in values in the different races, and America had not shown itself ready to open its door to the Jews who had fled from Germany. The German youth must have possibilities of life and work and these must be formed through an energetic counter-movement against foreign racial elements. Purity of race must be a solid basis for future national development, the Chancellor declared.

May 1 has been officially declared as a national holiday entitled the "Day of German Work." Quite differently from all former May the firsts, the Volkische Beobachter declared, it will be a holiday for all Germans, making the worker conscious of the fact that he is one of the most important members of society and will serve to show the world that Germany once for all has healed the wounds of class war, showing that all classes belong to the great German community of peoples.

England Celebrates Date of Hansom Cab

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Eng.

CENTENARY celebrations in honor of the hansom cab are being planned for this summer at York, where Joseph Aloysius Hansom, its inventor, was born.

A few of the old horse-drawn cabs still linger on in England. They are low two-wheeled vehicles, with the driver perched up behind the passengers. Hansom called them his "patent safety cab."

Saragossa Women Serving as Mayors In 17 Communities

New Civic Leaders Take Up Duties After Work as Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—With no fewer than 17 woman mayors, the province of Saragossa is giving the lead to all Spain in having its public affairs conducted by women.

The exemplary and efficient way in which Spain's first woman mayor, Doña Maria Dominguez of Gallur, conducted municipal affairs is stated to have decided the Governor of the province to allow women to take an equal part with men throughout his district.

Of the 17 new civic leaders, 16 are school mistresses, and will have to attend to their municipal duties in the evenings after their day's work. The seventeenth has been chosen because she is the highest taxpayer in her town of Tiermas.

The youngest of the women public servants, Señorita Isabel Penman, is only 23 and unmarried. She is chief citizen of Magallon, with 3000 inhabitants, and the town with the highest population among the 17. She will be one of Spain's busiest women during her term of office, for she gives private lessons outside school hours. Doña Maria Blasco, Mayor of Torrellas, is 72.

All are full of confidence that they will be able to acquit themselves well, and the unmarried ones state that they will call in their friends' husbands in case of difficulty. In only three of the towns is there considered any danger of social disturbance, due to the existence of anarchist organizations.

Their main concern, they say, is to work for peace, and many of them have accepted the post of mayor only from a sense of duty, thinking that the work of women in the Republic should run on other lines.

British Railroads Show Gain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A total of 95,937,894 passenger journeys were taken on the railways of Great Britain during December, 1932, it is revealed in a report here. This is an increase of 991,428 compared with December, 1931, and is believed to indicate a revival of interest in railroad travel.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Fred Steffen, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Georgia Hall, Elmira, N. Y.
Collins L. Hall, Elmira, N. Y.
Eloise S. Barnes, Cambridge, Mass.
Leland S. Barnes, Cambridge, Mass.
Philip Runner, Brookline, Mass.
Catherine G. Runner, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. A. A. Lamphier, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. Harry E. Gates, Torrington, Conn.
A. Bittner, New York, N. Y.
C. Ray Hansen, Chicago, Ill.
John W. Koerner, Patchogue, N. Y.

WHERE DO YOU STAY IN New York?

Have you ever considered the comfort of staying at a club residence? . . . Even if you're in town only a few days at a time, it can make a lot of difference in your visit. All three of the Allerton Houses are friendly places . . . that take care of the details of pleasant living with none of the impersonality of the large commercial hotel. Strategic locations. Comfortable rooms. Lounges. Gymnasiums. Club facilities. Excellent restaurants. Rates from $2 daily and $10 weekly for single rooms.

ALLERTON HOUSE, *for Women*, Lexington Ave. at 57th Street. FRATERNITY CLUBS BUILDING, *for Men and Women*, Madison Ave. at 38th Street. ALLERTON HOUSE, *for Men and Women*, 143 East 39th Street.

ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES New York

Desserts that Melt in the Mouth!

So delicious and satisfying, yet so light and dainty, are desserts made with nourishing Cox's Gelatine.

Write today for the free booklet—"Cox's Gelatine Recipes." Be sure your dealer gives you C-O-X-'S . . . in the checkerboard box.

THE COX GELATINE CO. Dept. B, 546 Greenwich Street NEW YORK

COX'S SINCE 1845 GELATINE

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.

POTTER AND MOORE'S Mitcham Lavender ESTABLISHED 1749 LONDON

Lavender Soaps, Liquid Bath Salts, Dusting Powder, Talcums, Sachets, Liquid Lavender Groville Sales Corporation, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York Norman S. Wright & Co., Ltd., 468 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

flavor

Rich, creamy freshness with a distinctly better flavor. Ask your grocer for a pound in the red and yellow carton.

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Also Fairmont's Better Eggs, Poultry, Cheese, Mayonnaise and Ice Cream

GENERAL OFFICES — Omaha, Nebr. BRANCHES — Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Buffalo and New York City, N. Y.; Portland, Me.

MAKES GLASSWARE SPARKLE

Fine crystal glassware reflects the beauty of your table setting. Wright's Silver Cream will make table glasses sparkle like fine cut gems. Use Wright's for other household cleaning tasks, too . . . for silver, porcelain, tile and chromium bathroom fixtures. It's a natural cleaner — safe and non-abrasive. Send for a free sample jar.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc. 79 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

All Our Clothing is designed by our own stylists and hand tailored in our own workrooms

Style walks smartly!

Social acceptance demands that clothes be correct, of fine materials, of good design and hand-tailored. But this does not forbid economy. Our prices are most considerate of the times.

If you think you're hard to fit, we're here to change your mind.

Rogers Peet Company NEW YORK—BOSTON

Our new Spring styles in silk hats and Derbies, besides representing the best made in America, include London's finest by Henry Heath, hatter to King George.

The wing collar for formal day wear is always correct but the fold collar is a decided style note when worn with the morning coat.

Abroad you see it at Ascot, the Harrow and Eton matches—in fact, wherever the morning coat is prescribed.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Westmoreland and others of the ultra-fashionables always wear it on such occasions.

Other smart and interesting formal day accessories include the double-breasted short-waisted gray waistcoat of Barathea weave; spats of fawn box cloth; putty-colored slip-on gloves; walking sticks—straight as well as the Wales crook.

At the Izod Shop in our Fifth Avenue Store . . dress accessories exquisite in coloring and style.

Also the pipe stem Ratan sticks so popular now in London and on the Continent.

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In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Making of Glass Is Traced Back To The Phoenicians

High School Teachers' Art Council Hears Lecture on Subject

Why collect glass?

Answering this question was not a difficult task to Mr. Fred W. Nichols, teacher of art at Mechanics Arts High School, Dalton and Belvedere Streets, in a talk delivered yesterday before the High School Teachers' Art Council.

Glass traces its ancestry so far back into history that its invention is practically lost in the mists of antiquity, Mr. Nichols explained. "Obscured as its invention is," he said, "it would seem that the Phoenicians were the first to have discovered, possibly by chance, the process of making glass, although there is still the possibility that their knowledge may have come to them from the Far East." From there Mr. Nichols traced the history of glass down through the Egyptians, Syrians, Romans into the Rhenish provinces.

The first glass, he explained, was not blown but molded. The process of blowing glass was not discovered until shortly after the Christian era. Then the blowing tube was the device that worked a revolution in the process of manufacture and glass became an article of common use. The process of engraving glass also was in use from the first to fifth centuries A. D., the speaker explained.

From the time of the fall of the Roman Empire up to the thirteenth century, glass was made mostly in the woods where fuel was plentiful, Mr. Nichols explained. But its artistic quality was poor. The introduction of "lead" into glass, thus forming flint glass, was a revolutionary step that has influenced the art ever since, he said.

Mr. Nichols illustrated his talk with most colorful examples of glass of all periods, shapes and countries. These ranged anywhere from small perfume bottles to tall graceful vases and in value from rare, costly vials and candlesticks of Bohemian or oriental origin to modern acquisitions from "five and ten" collections.

Mr. Ralph H. Knapp, head of the school drafting department and president of the High School Art Teachers' Council expressed his appreciation for the loan of a rare collection of glass for exhibition at the meeting by Miss Helen Cleaves, director of art in the Boston public schools.

Madrid Conference Rules Become Crux In Press Dispute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—Mr. Joseph Pierson, president of Press Wireless Inc., yesterday told the Federal Radio Commission that his company could not do business if it were prohibited from handling messages addressed to newspapers or news agencies when sold by the recipient to individuals prior to publication in newspapers.

His testimony was directed at the nub of the issue developed during three days of hearings on petitions of Press Wireless for designation of additional foreign points to which they might communicate and on the charge brought against them that they had violated their license in transmitting running stock quotations which were sold to stock brokers prior to publication.

Questions and testimony from both sides of the case have brought out the fact that the central point at issue is the interpretation of regulations adopted by the Madrid conference and whether such regulations should be binding on American communications companies.

In answer to cross-questioning, Mr. Pierson said he considered a liberal interpretation of the Madrid convention rules was the common practice of all communications services and that he considered "the recipient of press messages free to sell to individuals prior to publication."

State School Funds Increased by House

Proposed expenditure of $140,000 for the construction of a dormitory at the State Prison Colony in Norfolk was stricken from the general appropriations bill by the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday. Several proposed reductions in school appropriations were blocked. Increases in appropriations affecting state teachers' colleges and textile schools were voted.

The House also, by a rising vote of 109 to 17, increased from $76,300 to $78,245 the appropriation for the pay roll of the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket. The lower branch also stood by its appropriation of $675 for bounties on seals when a motion to have this amount stricken from the bill was presented.

A motion to increase the salary of the state bank commissioner from $5680 to $8080 was defeated 59 to 15 on a rising vote. Further debate on the appropriations measure was suspended to permit consideration of the beer control bill.

Lynn Bank Seeks Refund Of $1758 on 1930 Taxes

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Central National Bank of Lynn, Mass., today asked the board of tax appeals for an abatement of $1758 in its taxes for 1930.

The bank in its petition argued that an item of $10,000, classed as non-deductible, should have been listed as deductible income and that a state tax adjustment adding $4655 to it taxable income was incorrectly figured.

Duke Visits Miami On Caribbean Flight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND

Duke Boards Plane For Trip to Jamaica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., April 7—Demonstrating his interest in aviation, the Duke of Sutherland recently arrived in Miami by air, having flown in two hours from Nassau, Bahama Islands.

The Duke boarded the Southern Clipper, one of the world's largest transport planes, for Kingston where he will be the guest of Sir Ransford and Lady Slater during a protracted stay in Jamaica.

The Duke of Sutherland is the fifth to hold the title to which he succeeded in 1912. He is chairman of the Royal Aero Club, president of the Radio Association, president of the Air League of the British Empire since 1922, president British Group Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The Duke holds naval rank as Commander of the Royal Naval Reserves and served in command of H. M. Y Catania in the North Sea in 1914 and with the British Military Mission in Belgium in 1914-15: in command of motorboat flotillas in Egypt and Adriatic 1915-17. He represented the colonies in the House of Lords 1921-32. Undersecretary of State for Air 1922-23 and many other high offices. He has been decorated with the Order of the Crown of Italy.

Roosevelt Avoids British-U. S. Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

member of the World Economic Conference does not enjoy diplomatic relations with the United States.

That these invitations will result in a general exodus of European premiers, however, is an unjustified conclusion. From respective domestic points of view, there are reasons why France, Germany and Italy are not in a position to follow the British example very closely.

It is considered likely that the new French Ambassador, M. André de la Boulaye, an experienced diplomatist, and long an intimate of President Roosevelt, will act for his country. French experts, in the persons of M. Charles Rist and M. Jean Parmentier, able economists with a broad grasp of American problems, are also expected here.

Whether the French Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, or Mr. Joseph Paul-Boncour, the Foreign Minister, would care to emulate the example of M. Pierre Laval (whose American trip was widely satirized in France and contributed to his early defeat) is doubted here.

Powers Ably Represented

Italy is already represented here by a new and highly competent Ambassador, Signor Augusto Rosso, and he will be supplemented by economic experts. Certainly there is no likelihood of Signor Mussolini coming; Signor Dino Grandi's trip was scarcely a success from the Italian point of view, and there thus seems scant possibility of an Italian ministerial mission.

Germany, likewise, has a new envoy en route, Dr. Hans Luther. His economic competence, manifest in his years of presidency over the Reichsbank, could not be increased by any other representative, and the National Socialist leaders seem far too preoccupied with their domestic troubles to think of crossing the Atlantic.

However, the negotiations themselves—which after all are the main thing—will be in the hands of such capable gentlemen as Signor Rosso, M. de la Boulaye, and Dr. Luther. With such guidance, and dependent on the successful outcome of the MacDonald-Roosevelt talks, it appears certain that Washington will see an inner-circle session of the World Economic Conference right on its own diplomatic doorstep.

Invitation and Acceptance

Last night President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald briskly exchanged formal invitation and acceptance, but in delightfully informal tones which set the tone for the forthcoming meeting.

The President concluded by saying:

"In my judgment the world situation calls for realistic action; the people themselves in every nation ask for it. I therefore hope that you will find yourself free to come to Washington during the present month. If you can come, I trust that you will stay with us at the White House and bring with you any of your family you may desire."

Mr. MacDonald instantly responded to the timbre of the invitation. He replied:

"I am most touched by your friendly invitation . . . my colleagues with whom I have discussed the matter urge me to agree, and it is with the greatest possible pleasure that I accept your invitation. If it is convenient to you I will leave England by the Berengaria on April 15, returning by the same boat. I shall be very happy indeed to stay with you at the White House."

Thus, talking rather like a couple of country gentlemen exchanging fraternal salutations, the two most-responsibility-laden executives in the world plan for a meeting of enormous potentialities.

Many of the Eruopean heads of missions in Washington called at the Department of State to get the latest news. They were informed that preliminary negotiations for the World Economic Conference are barred to no power, and that any of them who would like to be represented in talks in Washington while Mr. MacDonald is here would be welcomed. But this does not mean joint conversation.

Mellon Sees President

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, former Ambassador to Great Britain, spent nearly an hour with President Roosevelt today. It is assumed that Mr. Mellon was able to give the President much recent data on the British war debts position, as well as the general financial situation and the nature of the monetary obstacles which now line almost every frontier.

The former Secretary of the Treasury thus follows the precedent set by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Hoover Secretary of State, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Mr. Mellon's own successor, in placing his knowledge and experience at the service of the new President. Seldom in a national change between political parties has so much nonpartisanship been manifest. The fact that all these former Cabinet advisers have been warmly received by President Roosevelt, and kept with him for extended conference indicates that their action is appreciated by the new Administration.

Gas Men' Display New Refrigerator

The New England Gas Association today is holding a luncheon and a series of meetings at the Hotel Statler to introduce its new air-cooled gas refrigerator. A dinner meeting tonight also is scheduled. Among the speakers will be Mr. F. Milward Oliver, vice-president of the Philadelphia Gas Works, Mr. Walter C. Beckjord, general manager, Boston Consolidated Gas Company, and Mr. H. R. Sterrett, president of the association.

The new Electrolux, the product of months of research, is cooled by the circulation of air, a process that costs nothing. Water, which has been the refrigerant in gas refrigerators, is eliminated. This, the engineers explain, cuts down the cost of operation. In addition the amount of gas consumed is less.

A tiny gas flame circulates the refrigerant. No moving parts have been installed in the refrigerator, consequently depreciation has been reduced to a minimum, the engineers declared. Several models are on display at the Statler, and engineers are displaying and explaining the new machine.

Legal Work Week Of 30 Hours Rests On Vote in House

Senate Passes Bill Which Makes Few Exemptions to Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 7—Carrying its excursion into social legislation to the furthest point yet reached in the Roosevelt Administration, the Senate has passed, 53 to 30, the Black 30-hour-work-week bill, one of the most sweeping proposals ever offered the nation.

The measure now goes to the House, where its disposition will hang on the will of the President, who has not yet formaly announced his views on the legislation. In some quarters the defeat, by vote of 48 to 41 yesterday, of the amendment by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, to raise the work-week limit to 36 hours was put down as a Roosevelt defeat. It was argued that Mr. Robinson had been speaking for the President in his modifying motion.

At any rate the Senate would have none of the proposal, voted it down, and proceeded promptly to pass the original measure which would make it illegal for industry to work employees longer than 30 hours a week, during the emergency period of the next two years.

Comparatively few exceptions to the 30-hour week were approved by the Senate. Milk and milk products are exempted and farm products when processed by the original producers, and products of a perishable nature when used in canning. The Secretary of Labor is given considerable latitude to make other exemptions, and the workers in a few specific industries, like newspapers, are exempted. Executives in industries, with their clerical force, are likewise exempted.

The bill would invoke the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act to make it illegal to ship from state to state any commodity "produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which any person was employed or permitted to work more than five days in any week or more than six hours in any day."

Sponsors of the bill claim that the reduction in working hours may mean a maximum of 6,000,000 additional jobs for workers. It would put on a compulsory basis the theory often expressed by economists that the increasing use of machines must find expression in shorter work hours for labor if the benefits are to be equally distributed.

Though passed by the Senate two big hurdles still face the measure. First it must pass the House. Then it must pass the Supreme Court. Speaker Henry T. Rainey (D.) of Illinois, in the House has indicated the bill would not be pushed except by Mr. Roosevelt's request. Mr. Rainey has the power to hold up the bill, though it is thought it would get a big majority if presented to members.

As to the Supreme Court, nobody knows what its decision would be. An analogous case was the Child Labor Amendment, prohibiting interstate transportation of goods made at factories which employed children under 14, or children between 14 and 16, more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week, or at night.

The court, in 1918, by 5-4, declared the bill unconstitutional. The majority was composed of the so-called "conservative judges" — Justices White, Day, Pitney, Vandeventer and MacReynolds—the last two still on the court. The dissenting judges were the "Liberals"—Holmes, McKenna, Clarke and Brandeis—the last still a member of the court. The complexion of the court has changed since then and its decision might well be different.

T. S. Eliot Defends Meaningless Poems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 7—"The important thing about a poem is not what it means, but rather what it says," was the assertion of Mr. T. S. Eliot, poet, critic, editor and lecturer on poetry at Harvard this year, speaking at the Institute of Modern Literature at Bowdoin College last night. He declared that he agreed with a statement made by Walter Pater that "the perfection of poetry seems to depend in part on a certain suppression of mere subject, so that the meaning reaches us through ways not distinctly traceable by the understanding."

Mr. Eliot read several poems from Edward Lear and discussed them at some length. He also read several poems from Swinburne, stressing the importance of the musical qualities of the poems.

Speaking of the poetry of Lear, he said: "It matters little what the meaning is, so long as I have enjoyed it and so long as it has stirred me."

Forestry Plan Given By Maine Governor

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—A widespread program for forest conservation in Maine was outlined by Gov. Louis J. Brann to Maj. R. Y. Stuart, chief of the Federal Forest Service.

Governor Brann proposed the construction of roads and trails and of firebreaks and the control of plant pests as the state part in the Administration's plan to put unemployed men to work. He asked approval of the project so that work could be started at once.

The Maine Governor asked that as far as possible Maine men be used on the projects and pointed out that in some areas they could go directly from their homes. He urged that the 25-year-old age limit be raised so that more heads of families and trained woodsmen could be employed.

Trans Lux Daylight Picture

Trans Lux Daylight Picture Screen Corporation and subsidiary, Canadian Trans Lux Corporation, Ltd., reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31 of $65,178 after depreciation, amortization, interest, federal taxes and loss on securities sold. In 1931 the company reported a profit of $277,988 after charges, but before federal taxes.

Women's Activities

Recipes in the Card Files

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Roselle, N. J.

WITH the delight of a small boy collecting stamps, I gather recipes for my card index. I glean them from every source. Radio programs, magazine articles, cookery pages of newspapers, advertising recipe booklets of all kinds and the lore of my more experienced friends, all contribute to my supply. My husband even suggests that sometime I serve him a meal of "fried clippings" with an appropriate sauce.

From these recipes, I weed out all except those which sound really delicious. Then I turn to the index of my cookbook, one by a well-known authority. Any dish appearing here is discarded from my collection. It is surprising, too, how often one finds an apparently new idea lurking, all unnoticed, between the worn covers of a 1920 edition.

The remaining dishes—"delicious but unheard-of," they might be called—I clip or copy down, and put into my catalog. My categories are varied, having started with a group of index cards from the five-and-ten-cent store. They range alphabetically all the way from "Beef, Beverages, Biscuits," to "Stuffings, Veal, and Vegetables."

The catalogue, at this stage, consists of recipes hastily clipped or scribbled, with no attempt at making them uniform or permanent. That will come later. When they have seemed unusually good, I have included in my index entire meal menus. These are of considerable assistance in providing ideas.

Drawing almost entirely from the new recipes in my catalogue, I plan breakfasts and dinners. Lunches not only take care of themselves, but use up leftovers. The midday meal I plan each morning, when the contents of the refrigerator presents itself. When all signs fail, and everything has been eaten up, I turn to a section labeled "Lunch and Supper Dishes." Here are ideas to fit the luncheon or the Sunday supper requirement, through either the pantry shelf or the grocery around the corner.

Try 'Em on the Family

Avoid trying cooking experiments on company. Sometimes it works, but more often it doesn't. The meal proves expensive of both effort and, what is more important when there are guests to be entertained, time. Give company the meals which have already been found dependable, whether tested 10 years ago or yesterday. For with guests in the next room, or worse still, out in the kitchen "helping," new inventions simply decide unanimously to go wrong from start to finish.

With the family, however, you can experiment indefinitely if you do it carefully. They will not only stand for new "concoctions" at nearly every meal; they will welcome them for their variety.

To insure this element attitude on the part of your loved ones, though, you must take certain precautions. Allow an extra amount of time for the testing of a recipe from your catalogue. No matter how simple it may look, if you have not tried it before you will find yourself slow in preparing it. An extra 15 minutes will give you a sense of assurance which is well worth the possibility (scarcely ever a probability) of the dish's standing a few moments when it is done. Another point to remember is to follow the directions as implicitly as you can. Avoid shortcuts and omissions of your own. It is this very recipe you are trying, not your idea of somehing similar. Take the time to garnish it and make it attractive in the ways its author has suggested. These apparently unimportant touches will contribute amazingly to the final result.

Don't Be Solicitous

After samples of the recipes have been served, put the clippings aside temporarily in some other spot, not the catalogue. At a later date, hold your family council. The important thing is to avoid questioning the consumers of a meal during or right after it. Shun the example of the solicitous hotel waiter who hovers near, so anxiously that he absolutely must be told the meal is fine.

Some time afterward, then, take out your recipes and ask the man of the house frankly if he not only liked such-and-such a pot pie, but particularly enjoyed it. Urge him to be honest, for you must remember that this is no time for bouquets. Make it plain that the dish was but an experiment, that you personally were no more responsible for it than the butcher who sold you the meat. With the whole affairs well in the past, both husband and children will lose little time in offering their real opinions.

With judgment passed upon the recipes, the next step is to throw away those with no particular appeal. Be ruthless about it. Even the ones voted "harmless" should find no room in your ever-increasing collection. Your catalogue will become overcrowded and lose value if you keep them.

Passed With Honors

Now for the successful dishes—those which have passed all the hazards along the way. They sounded appealing, they were not repeated in the cookbook, they were served in the week's menus, they were set aside and finally were approved by the family. These are typed, or trimmed neatly if they are clippings, and pasted each on a separate index card. Comments should be added on these cards, if there are any. Perhaps just one member of the family dislikes this dish. Note it down, as well as any differences in the manner of cooking which may seem advisable. The source from which it was obtained is often an interesting item, especially as some advertisers call for the use of their own ingredients in unnecessary abundance.

This is the process, then, by which I have compiled my catalogue of recipes. To those not so minded, no doubt it sounds laborious. But to the housewife with an eye to culinary originality, it can become a source of usefulness and satisfaction. It provides a fund of particularly apropos information, and turns a collecting instinct most profitably to the work of brightening the round of three meals a day.

S. P. Z.

Courtesy of Art-Craft Industries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOUDOIR PILLOW

Dainty Design to be Done in Loop Stitch.

Lavender, purple and green rayart yarn on ecru net make this an attractive boudoir pillow. The loop stitch is so easy and quick that anyone who enjoys having something pretty and dainty to "pick up" will enjoy making this pillow.

After the Day's Work

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

The negligées shown at the Fabric Fair of Intimate Attire, recently given under the segis of "Mode" at the Hotel Plaza, were developed in enchanting color combinations, such as lettuce-green with brown, and pale blue with yellow. Satin, peau-d'ange lace, chiffon and sheer piqué were employed as materials, and much lace and many flowers were introduced for trimming. Grace and fluidity were achieved through bias and circular pieces and umbrella pleatings. The high beltline often gave a picturesque silhouette and floating scarfs traced 1933 across the fashion parchment.

Pajamas showed a favoritism for cotton, from the sheer types to gingham. Other such garments were of knit goods.

Nightgowns stressed the puffed sleeve, the shoulder ruffle, the plastron bodice, and, in the skirt, lace panels. Crêpe was the favorite material.

In foundation garments lastex, the new material which stretches like elastic but resumes its original dimensions, played a dominant rôle.

Handbags are important. Tailored bags are required for tailored togs. The leathers are so supple as to resemble fabric. Pinseal in light shades trimmed with marcasite makes a dainty bag for the afternoon ensemble. One's initials carved so as to form a part of the frame are a new feature.

Fashion Nuggets

WHILE the necklines are still mounting higher, there are various interpolations which supply styles to suit most types of face. Tricky little fastenings which allow the back and often the sides of the neck, to drop into small revers, are capable of so modifying a line as to make it becoming.

* * *

Paris decrees lace and New York has fallen into line. Heavy scroll patterns are stressed. A tailored dress of black lace with detachable collars and cuffs of washable fabric, and topped with a hip-length jacket, makes an appropriate matinée or restaurant costume. The lace evening gown has molded lines in the skirt. Often a little bust-line fullness adds softness to the gown. Elbow-length capes are also a feature.

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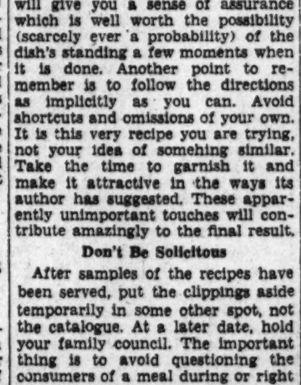

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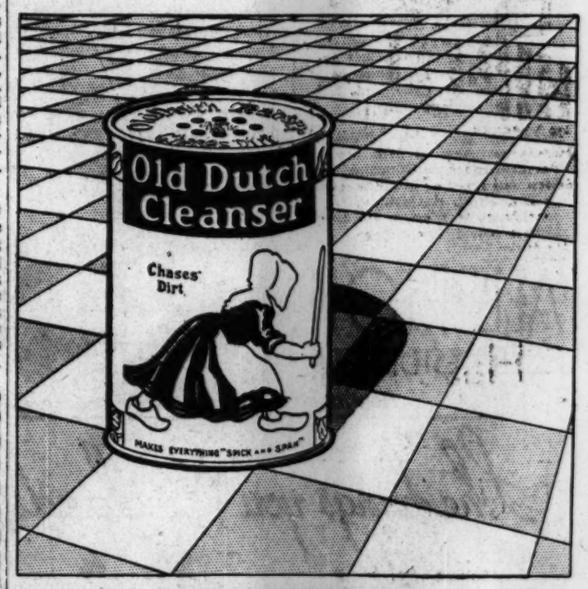

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Women's Activities · Home Making

For Dutch Dinners

Six Recipes From Holland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kidney Bean Soup

Wash
4 cups kidney beans and soak in
3 pints water overnight. Bring to boil next day and cook for 1 to 2 hours. Add
1 large onion minced and
1 tablespoon salt, and cook for another 1 to 2 hours, till all the beans are soft and the soup becomes well thickened.
Before serving the soup add
4 tablespoons butter and season to taste with pepper and salt.
(Another way is to fry the minced onion to a light brown in a little of the butter, add to soup and cook together.)
Serves four persons.

Dutch Pea Soup

This very satisfying thick soup is a favorite item on the winter menu in Holland. Several well-known restaurants have a well-earned fame of long standing for this soup.
For a family of four, wash
4 cups dried peas and soak them overnight in
4 pints water. Boil them in the same water, add
2 pig's trotters thoroughly washed, and cook together for 2 hours, from time to time skimming off the outer skins of the peas. Add
1 tablespoon salt and
4 leeks finely chopped
1 small onion and
1 bunch celery, both cut fine. Cook the soup until well thickened, stirring frequently, till the meat comes easily off the bone (about another hour). Add
2 pounds raw sausage (washed) only during the last half hour of the cooking. If desired the soup may be sieved before the vegetables are added, in order to remove any skins of the peas.

(Miss Farmer's School of Cookery suggests that Americans would prefer ½ pound sausage instead of 2 pounds.—Editor.)

Dutch Hash

Brown
2 minced onions in
2 oz. butter or fat. Add
6 cups diluted gravy (or salted water) and
2 bay leaves
4 cloves
2 peppercorns and
1 cup vinegar. Stew in this mixture gently over a low fire
1 pound cold meat, chopped in small pieces, for about 1 hour. Mix to smooth liquid
3 tablespoons of flour mixed with sufficient water and thicken the sauce with it. Remove the spices before serving (serves 4 persons).

Curled Cabbage (Kale) and Smoked Sausage

Strip
4 curled cabbages, wash and place over fire, in a pan the bottom of which is first covered with salted water. Boil ½ hour. Add
3 pounds potatoes peeled and washed and
2 pounds smoked sausage, previously washed in lukewarm water. The sausage should be pricked here and there in order to prevent the skin from bursting. Cook together till well done (about ½ hour), remove the sausage from the pan. Mash cabbage and potatoes together and serve in a separate dish. (Serves 4 persons.)

[Here again Miss Farmer's School of Cookery suggests ½ pound sausage instead of 2 pounds, as Americans prefer less meat in their fare than do many Europeans.—Editor.]

Dutch Hodgepodge With Rib Piece

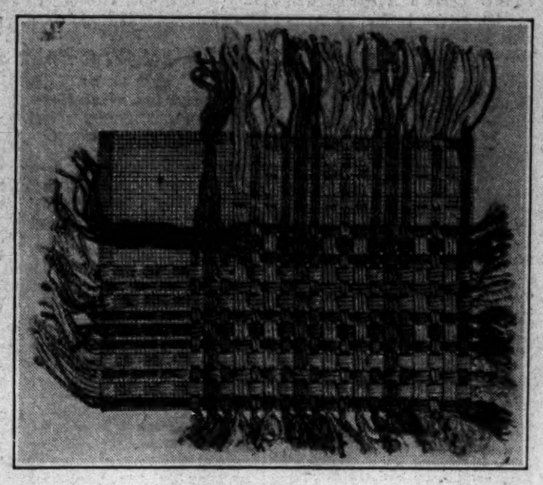
Wash
1 pound fat rib of beef and place in pot over fire half covered with boiling water and simmer gently for 2 hours.
Scrape
2 pounds winter carrots, chop, wash and add to the boiling meat after 2 hours. Add
2 pounds potatoes and finally
4 large onions minced. Cook till well done, add water if necessary (to prevent burning). But when it is ready, no water ought to be left to be strained off.
Take the meat out of the pan and mash the potatoes, carrots, etc., with a wooden spoon. (Serves 4 persons.)

Important Notice

Please send all communications concerning recipes to the Editor of the Women's Pages, and not to Miss Farmer's School.—Editor.

The Bath Basket

In the case of a large family whose members share one bathroom, in boarding schools and colleges, and also in traveling, bath baskets are convenient and conducive to order. These should have handles and covers and be equipped with all the conveniences used in the bathroom by one individual. It is well to line the basket with rubberized material and to have separate containers for soap and tooth paste and tooth brush, and a rubberized sheet in which to wrap the damp wash cloth and towel.



BASKET WEAVE IN PLAID

For Mats, Shopping Bags, Pillow Tops This Makes an Interesting and Pretty Stitch.

As its name implies, basket weave is exactly like the process used in weaving a basket. The needle carries the yarn over and under groups of net meshes. Either all-over plaids or borders with plain centers result from the different placement of colors. The fringe is made by tying the ends along the edge of the net. The sample of weave here shown is developed in the following colors: background, gold; plaids, light and medium blue.

Both Photos Courtesy of Art-Craft Industries, Cambridge, Mass., to The Christian Science Monitor

SHOPPING OR UTILITY BAG

This Bag is Made With the Loop Stitch on Darning Net.

There are only two processes involved in loop stitch,—plain darning and a simple loop. The progress is rapid, and when done with colored yarns the effect is vigorous and individual. This bag can be made of four or five colors of yarn on colored darning net, with leatherette lining in blue, rose, lavender, green or buff. The handle is braided.

Happy in His Art

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST year a girlhood friend spent a few days with me. We had not seen each other for a long time and we had much to talk about. She confided to me that she was afraid that she was becoming somewhat discouraged because some work which she had been doing was not receiving the recognition which she felt that it deserved.

One evening we sat looking at a copy of Corot's "Souvenir of Italy." We remarked that there seemed to be a universality about his pictures that made them belong to every land and age. My friend said, "We have never been in Italy, but we have spent many hours under that tree playing with our dolls, or later reading 'Eight Cousins' and 'Little Women.' Don't you see that it is the old butternut tree in our yard at home?"

Suddenly I remembered that my friend felt that she had waited long for recognition of her work, and that there was something I had read about the life of Corot which might help her. And so we took "The Outline of Art" by Sir William Orpen and read the life of Corot aloud, just as we used to read to each other in the old days.

We sympathized with the little boy who loved trees and birds and flowers, and with the young man who saw everything with the delicate intuition of an artist, but who, because his father did not understand, spent eight years as a commercial salesman in the cloth trade.

We were almost as happy as Corot must have been when we came to the place in his story where his father finally consented to allow him to study painting. What did it matter that he was to have but £60 a year to live on; he was going to do the thing that he most wanted to do.

For Thirty Years

We wandered with him through the forest of Fontainbleau, and watched the pictures grow under his gentle touch in a cottage in the little village of Barbizon. And then I read, "For 30 years he never sold a picture." "Will you read that again?" asked my friend, and then she said, "Just think of 30 long years of capturing and transferring to canvas the poetic effects of early morning and approaching evening without a shadow of recognition, except from his artist brothers who loved him and believed in him!"

And then we came upon the secret of the "tender, tranquil nature that endeared him to all who came in contact with him." We found it in this sentence: "He was never embittered by his want of success, but lived the life of a peasant, happy in his art."

Happy in His Art

Yesterday I had a letter from my friend in which she said, "I have never forgotten our evening with Corot, and how the four words 'happy in his art' impressed themselves upon my thought. I decided then that I was happy in my art; that I would never be contented to do otherwise than continue with it whether or not it was ever recognized by others, and here is the sequel: The other day some friends who are influential in affairs in our city came in and said to me, 'We have been watching you for some time and we have decided that anything which can give a person so much pleasure as you seem to derive from your work must be good for all of us. Will you organize some classes so that we may come to you and learn the secret of your happiness?'"

And so Corot's life, which may have been his greatest art, had made another contribution to happiness.

Coats for Small Fry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first robin calls forth the new spring coat modes, and the three-to-six miss who is style conscious is quite as observant of the trend toward capes as her elder sister or mother. This cape silhouette is shoulder hugging; it is best in dark blue, lined and trimmed in red. It fastens in the front with brass buttons and has slits for the arms. A sectional beret tops this outfit.

If the cape style does not seem practical enough for the kindergartener, there are many deviations, one of which is a basket weave, collarless coat made simply, but having a separate scalloped cape collar which may be tied on for dress occasions and lends femininity. It is shown in all pastel and high shades. The new full sleeve and tight wrist adds to its chicness. The beret is worn high and to one side and has a saucy little bow on the very top.

There is another coat which makes its appeal to the more conservative mother. It is the navy chevron coat of strictly military fashion for both boys and girls. Then, a third coat holds its own this year, the ever popular natural tone polo coat, with its mannish tailoring and raglan sleeves. It has a wooden buckle and wooden buttons this year, and its English swagger puts it into the sports class.

Brother and sister may have a smart outfit of brown and white check tweed. Brother's coat is very swank with notched collar, belted back and a rah-rah hat to match.

Sister's hat is similar with the exception of the material, which is solid brown faille. Her coat is nipped in at the waist and the inverted tucks at the wrist extend just high enough to give fullness at the elbow. Large brass buttons trim these outfits.

Conspicuous for early summer is the three-piece ensemble of knitted material. The silk puff sleeve blouse is worn with the suspender skirt, and the coat reaches just above the hem. The little perky hat is wired in the brim. This whole costume may be laundered. The sherbet shades bring a breath of freshness.

The baby coats are of silk, either smocked, embroidered, or embellished with Italian trapunta work. Some for cooler days are shown in Botany flannel with diminutive scalloped capes or dropped shoulder detailing

Scrapping the Rules

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There appeared not long ago in these columns a breezy account of how four friends prepared a dinner "without benefit of icebox." (The real point, it seemed to me, was that the feat was accomplished without benefit of cookstove!)

During the preparations, the question was raised—"to peel or not to peel" the mushrooms. The consensus being "to peel," it was so ordered—and done.

And "that reminded me": Until a year or so ago I had considered it as essential to peel a mushroom as an onion, but when a friend served soup made from mushroom peels, I decided they could not be detrimental, so tentatively tried cooking them with only a good scrubbing for preparation. The result was that I have not peeled mushrooms since and challenge anyone to detect any difference. I have found others who held the same opinion, so my "discovery" proved to be not at all original. I was not the only one who had scrapped the rule "to peel."

Another rule that got in my way was the one for baking an upside-down cake in an iron skillet. Not having one of those utensils, nor caring to buy one, I waited long years before trying to bake one of those cakes. My pioneering instincts finally came to my rescue and I baked a small one in two pans—one tin, the other aluminum—and it was a "luscious" success. To avoid any chance of scorching, I placed a pan of water on the bottom of the oven until the last few minutes of baking.

Afterward, when I rather boasted of my "triumph" at a luncheon, one of the women calmly said she always baked hers in a pan. So, again I had done nothing original, but thinking there were others who were clinging too tenaciously to rules that "hamper rather than help" I send along my experiences with the admonition that if useless rules get in your way—scrap 'em. E. M. T.

Street Wear This Spring

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

STYLES that stand out for street wear in the London spring collections are coats that hang straight, loose in effect and simple in line, with a more classic line for the coat and skirt. The straight coat has a plainer sleeve than we have been accustomed to lately, a popular type is the raglan pattern. Collars are small and straight. Patch pockets are in evidence, and in the more sporting models small breast pockets are inserted; this style is essentially for the general-purposes coat.

A smart suit with a loose coat shows a new color combination. The coat, which hangs straight from the neck, is made of grey angora tweed with a sand color dress or lace-woven tweed. A navy blue coat, also in the loose style, has a grayish dress of corduroy stripe fabric in blue and white. The more dressy coats appear simple, though close inspection shows they are cleverly cut, with big collars of fox or flying squirrel; the sleeves are more sparingly decorated than formerly.

With coats and skirts some London houses are discarding the jaunty little coat in favor of a more classic style, a model well suited to most English women. Skirts are straight, some have a double wrap back and front. Greige is very popular and is smart in the new basket woven tweed with angora finish. Other materials, such as madryella and flamisol, are well fashioned.

Blouses Are Delightful

Blouses form a striking feature of the coat and skirt outfit. Some are very dressy—so dressy that they can be worn in the late afternoon. Materials, such as silks and crepes in elaborate stripe effects, enamel or lacquer satin and tarlington, which takes the place of chiffon, are all favored. There is a marked tendency for striking contrasts in color combination between blouse and suit. For instance, a light tomato red Shetland tweed suit has a blouse in sky blue crepe; a navy blue costume in lace tweed has a smart blouse with very short buff sleeves; owing to the softness of the silk the sleeves vanish to nothing under the coat, the silk is striped in silver-blue, gray, navy and a thin line of gold. The smartness of the blouse lies in the working of the stripe and in the piquant little sleeve. A sand color suit has a blouse of flame red lacquered satin in a deep tone. These deep tone shirts give a distinct change to the mode.

Materials

Flexibility is a most marked feature in fabrics generally and much angora is used to give added warmth. Predominant are lace woven tweeds, and open matt weaves with angora finish are seen everywhere. The Haddington tweeds have developed into a very soft and flexible material. One of the new brocaded woolens has a delicate "lace" check worked in black and white on a plain ground. "Angora" is an attractive material with a diagonal weave in angora hair which gives a silvery finish. Broken check patterns are well fashioned and diagonal checks look well in three-tone colorings. In figured silks there are many hand printed satins: these appear as dabs of color overworked with a line design. In many the effect is particularly soft and charming.

A smart novelty at the moment is the circular handbag with initials in flowing handwriting.

Cutting Sheer Fabrics

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

To insure even lines when cutting out a garment in sheer fabric, such as fine crepe de chine, the material and paper pattern should be pinned to a sheet of newspaper somewhat larger than the pattern, and the material and newspaper cut at the same time. The newspaper supplies sufficient firmness to make quick, accurate cutting easy.

When cutting bias binding the fabric may be pinned to a sheet of newspaper and guiding lines on the cross, the required distance apart, marked with a wooden ruler and French chalk. The bias strips of an even width may be cut without trouble, even in slippery silks. A 45 deg. set square, such as children use in school, is useful for finding the true bias on odd shaped pieces of material.

Speaking of Gloves

Speaking of gloves. Have you seen the latest 1933 models? The newest thing is to have them made entirely of velvet—some are brown or black, while others are of bright colors, either red or green. One store was showing a three-quarter-length glove made of gold tinsel cloth.

In Paris recently, I was shown a new black gauntlet glove—soft lustrous kid, with a deep gauntlet cuff of Irish lace—to complete a black and white costume. L. P.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Husbands are cheering these NEW Budget-Breakfasts!

Half a Grapefruit
Grape-Nuts with Milk and Sugar
Baking Powder Biscuits
Butter and Jam
Postum

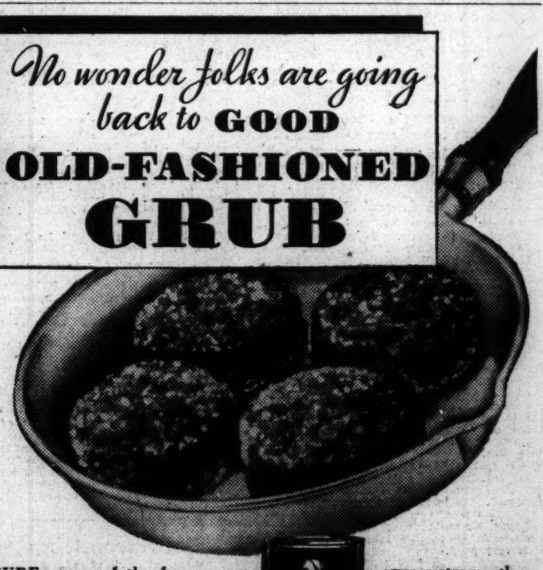
● What a time you'd have to serve a low-cost breakfast that was tasty and also *fully nourishing*—if it wasn't for *Grape-Nuts*. But with Grape-Nuts you *can* do it easily!

For, Grape-Nuts brings necessary nourishment in *concentrated* form to your table. Served with milk and sugar, a single portion of crisp, delicious Grape-Nuts is rich in food energy—and actually furnishes more *varied* nourishment than many a big meal! And the ample portion of Grape-Nuts to serve in such a breakfast is just two rounded tablespoons—surely *that* proves what a big bargain in hearty nourishment Grape-Nuts really is!

Tomorrow morning, serve this Budget-Breakfast that Grape-Nuts makes possible. It is just one of many. Then see if you aren't eager for lots more of them! Your grocer has Grape-Nuts. Order Grape-Nuts today. A General Foods product.

Grape-Nuts
For breakfast to-morrow

No wonder folks are going back to GOOD OLD-FASHIONED GRUB



SURE, some of the fancy new dishes are all right but they can't take the place these days of plain, hearty food, cooked the good, old-fashioned way.

Any man, woman or kid who ever tasted hash made by the old New England recipe, relishes Prudence Corned Beef Hash like a new-found friend, with a thrill that is gratifying to see.

Piping hot, savory, crusted a golden brown, Prudence Hash wins you before the first bite and continues to satisfy every whim of appetite, every need of nourishment.

Only young, tender beef is used—no scraps, no skin, no gristle. Mealy, white potatoes are boiled in the same water as the meat; but separately, *after* the meat has been removed and the pot skimmed of fat.

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Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

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THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

RUMFORD *all-phosphate* BAKING POWDER

XX-16

TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Today's *New* RECIPE

ORANGE CHIFFON PIE
(Filling for one 10-inch pie)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1 cup sugar
4 eggs
½ teaspoonful salt
½ cup orange juice
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
1 tablespoonful grated orange rind

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add one-half cup sugar, salt, orange and lemon juice to beaten egg yolks and cook over boiling water until of custard consistency. To this mixture add the grated orange rind and softened gelatine and stir thoroughly. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites to which the other one-half cup sugar has been added. Fill baked pie shell or graham cracker crust, and chill. Just before serving, spread over pie a thin layer of whipped cream.

Do you have that attractive folder, "Pies Mother Never Made"? It contains ten new ideas for delicious new pies—and a quartet of wonderful "Surprise Recipes". Knox Sparkling Gelatine combines with all foods. A package makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each. For the folder and other FREE recipe books, write

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Handball Stars Reach Semifinal

Hobelman, Bruck, Atcheson, Trulio Win in A. A. U. Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 7—In the semifinals for the handball championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at the Lake Shore Athletic Club here today, S. A. Atcheson of Memphis, Tenn., faced Richard Bruck of New York, while A. N. Trulio of New York met A. C. Hobelman of Baltimore, Md.

Atcheson in yesterday's round defeated a Chicago star, J. J. Brodar of the Illinois Athletic Club, with surprising ease, 21—7, 21—8. Bruck, his rival, put out the 1927 United States champion, George Nelson of Baltimore, by the count of 21—13, 21—14. Atcheson has been the United States Y. M. C. A. champion for two years, and is an outstanding favorite in this tourney.

Trulio, the title defender, in singles and doubles, had a strenuous battle with John Endzvick of Cleveland. The New York A. C. representative finally won by a count of 21—17, 15—21, 21—7. With his doubles partner, M. A. Yaswell, Trulio got into the semifinals, the pair defeating James Brown and Charles Mentz of Cleveland, 21—20, 21—20.

Hobelman, a Y. M. C. A. star, became a semifinalist for the sixth consecutive year by defeating Jack Srenco of St. Louis, 21—4, 21—11. The summary:

A. A. U. Handball Singles Championship—Quarterfinal Round

A. C. Hobelman, Baltimore, defeated Jack Srenco, St. Louis, 21—4, 21—11.
Richard Bruck, New York, defeated George Nelson, Baltimore, 21—13, 21—14.
S. A. Atcheson, Memphis, defeated J. J. Brodar, Chicago, 21—7, 21—8.
A. N. Trulio, New York, defeated John Endzvick, Cleveland, 21—17, 15—21, 21—7.

Doubles—Third Round

Dr. W. J. Serritella and M. C. McCarthy, Chicago, defeated John Srenco, and Marshall Lehr, St. Louis, by default.
A. N. Trulio and M. A. Laswell, New York, defeated James Brown and Charles Mentz Cleveland, 21—20, 21—20.
Joseph Bathey and A. W. Lemmer, Detroit, defeated A. F. Olsen and George Quam, Minneapolis, 20—21, 21—15, 21—18.
John Endzvick and Joseph Gondreau, Cleveland, defeated J. J. Brodar and Robert Weiller, Chicago, 21—6, 21—19.

Over One Thousand Oarsmen Provide a Grand Spectacle

Record Number of 139 Eight-Oared Crews Enter for the Annual 'Head of the River' Race From Mortlake to Putney—London R. C. Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY—The annual "Head of the River" race from Mortlake to Putney—one of the bravest sporting spectacles in the world—has been won for 1933 by London Rowing Club, victor every year since the contest was instituted in 1926. Eight-oar crews to the record number of 139 entered from many parts of the country to compete in an event that has thoroughly captured the imagination of the British rowing public, and the 128 starters' journey against time, over the reverse way of the traditional university boat race course, provided a colorful pageant for 4¼ miles. It was a beautiful sight, from Hammersmith Bridge, the seemingly endless line of racing shells, with oar-blades glistening in the sunlight and the coxswains' blazers making gay smudges of color against the sparkling water.

In this event, the competing crews are dispatched at intervals of ten seconds with ten minutes between divisions. As one boat leaves, another prepares to start, the marshaling of the shells in the narrow stretch of river at Mortlake being a great tribute to organization and discipline. All types of rowing are represented—college, school and club—and the general standard has improved to a degree that must give great satisfaction to the founder of the race, Steven Fairbairn. This famous Cambridge rowing coach has done much for metropolitan, as well as university rowing, and the challenge trophy that goes with the winning of the headship is, appropriately a bust of Fairbairn, executed by G. C. Drinkwater, a renowned old Oxford Blue.

The three fastest crews in the First and "Sandwich" divisions and the fastest crew in a clinker-built boat receive pennants that are flown for a year on their club flag poles.

The two great rival clubs on the tideway are London R. C. and Thames R. C., and the duel between their first crews is always a feature of the Head of the River Race. In 1927, when they tied for first place, they returned the record time of 18m. 41s., which has only once been beaten and once equaled in the reverse direction from Putney to Mortlake, in the Oxford-Cambridge boat race. London's time this year was 19m. 54s., and Thames returned 20m. 9s., a crew from Pembroke College, Cambridge, slipping in between with 20m. 3s. One of the most remarkable performances in the race was that of Vesta Rowing Club's first eight, who came up from twenty-ninth on the list to sixth. When they went past their own boathouse, about 300 yards from the finish, they were pulling at the very high rate of 40 strokes to the minute. That was after 4¼ miles of it!

The winning London crew was a decidedly impressive boat load, stroked by T. Turner, one of the best leaders seen on the tideway for a long time. An interesting entry was that of Trinity College Boat Club, from Dublin, in the Irish Free State. The Irishmen finished tenth in the first division with a time of 20m. 38s. The performances of the fastest six crews in each section were as follows:

First Division

Position At Finish	Position At Start	Name	Time m.	Time s.
1	1	London R. C.	19	54
2	8	Pembroke College, Camb.	20	3
3	2	Thames R. C.	20	9
4	6	Thames R. C. II	20	18
5	10	Imperial College B. C.	20	19
6	20	Vesta R. C.	20	21
		Sandwich Division		
1	30	Lensbury R. C.	20	59
2	72	London University	21	0
3	31	Bedford R. C.	21	4
4	26	London R. C. III	21	5
5	24	Exeter College, Oxford	21	7
6	69	St. Mary's Hospital	21	9
		Clinker Division		
1	92	London R. C. VIII	21	2
2	93	Cygnet R. C.	21	8
3	81	Magdelen, Oxford	21	14
4	90	Corpus Christi, Cambridge	21	16
5	133	Trinity College, Dublin, II	21	20
6	83	Quintin B. C. V.	21	23

Four Members Of N. Y. A. C. Qualify

Two Others Are Also in Running for Fencing Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—Four members of the New York Athletic Club, headed by Lieut. Fred R. Weber, U. S. A., from Fort Meade, Md., and one each from The Fencers Club, and the University Fencers of New York University, qualified in épée for the national fencing championships of the United States from the New York division yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. The representative of The Fencers Club was Tracy Jaeckel, while Miguel A. de Capriles was the Hall of Fame survivor.

The newly crowned intercollegiate champion, Jose R. de Capriles of New York University was crowded out by Weber and George W. Thompson, former Yale star, another of the Winged Foot representatives. The other two New York Athletic Club survivors were Pieter Mijer, former champion, and a member of the Dutch Olympic team, and John V. Grombach, former United States guard champion.

Twenty candidates appeared and were divided into three strips, with two survivors from each. Weber and Thompson were the survivors on the first strip, with scores of 5 to 1 each, while the younger de Capriles, losing to both, was third, 4 to 2. The others were Marcel Pasche, The Fencers Club; Malcolm Hammerschlag, Salle de Vince; Robert S. Driscoll, Columbia University, and Donald B. Waldhaus, unattached, of Shelton, Conn.

Miguel de Capriles and Mijer each won four bouts, and double touched in their bout, on the second strip, with D. D. McKie and L. J. Shour, The Fencers Club, Walter Grautoff New York University, Winslow Cornett, New York A. C., and Milton Berliner, Columbia University, eliminated.

Jaeckel, former intercollegiate champion, made a brilliant start, by winning his four first bouts without a single touch against him, but dropped the fifth, to lead the list at 4 to 1. Grombach also won four out of five, losing only to Jaeckel. The others were Kevis Kapner, New York University; Moulton Farnham, Saltus Club, Curtis C. Shears, New York Athletic Club, and Arthur Muray, Salle de Vince.

Toronto Nationals Win British Hockey Trophy

By the Canadian Press

London, April 7

THE Toronto Nationals won the British Ice Hockey Association's International Trophy last night, defeating a team representing the United States, 4 to 2, in the deciding game of a round-robin series which included England.

The Canadians, who tied the Americans in the last game, showed themselves clearly superior in last night's encounter.

Gordie Kerr, Toronto center, was the individual star of the game, ramming in two goals, while his team mates, Marty Nugent and Cliff Chisholm, got one apiece. Palmer and Iglehart scored for the Americans.

Bermuda Yachtsmen Sweep Second Race

Bermuda-Long Island Sound Interclub Yacht Races

Yacht and Country	Points
Longtail, Bermuda	18½
Flirt, Bermuda	14
Cardinal, Bermuda	12
Starling, Bermuda	10
Barbara, United States	8
Triton, United Sttaes	6
Thetis, United States	3
Opal II, United Sttaes	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 7—Prospects of the Bermuda yachts winning their annual spring series against the Long Island Sound Interclubs were very bright this morning when the first of two races was scheduled to take place today. Two races had already been held, and all the local yachtsmen needed to give them the series was another victory, as they had made a clean sweep of the Wednesday and Thursday competitions and were leading 52½ points to 20.

Yesterday's race was sailed under conditions similar to those prevailing on Wednesday. There was a light fluky westerly breeze blowing, and the sea was calm. The course was a triangle. Longtail, sailed by E. C. Gosling, won for the second straight time, finishing 52 seconds ahead of Flirt, sailed by E. R. Williams. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of Opal II finishing seventh and Thetis finishing last, the order of finish was just the same as in the first race. The summary:

Start 2:45 P. M.

Yacht and Skipper	Finish
Longtail, E. C. Gosling	4:52:20
Flirt, E. R. Williams	4:53:12
Cardinal, B. Bill	4:56:39
Starling, C. H. Masters	4:57:08
Barbara, Briggs Cunningham	4:57:36
Triton, C. L. Smith	5:00:45
Opal II, E. S. Gardner	5:01:04
Thetis E. P. Alker	5:03:31

College Polo Result

Harvard 13½, Yale 12½.

Harvard Defeats Yale Poloists

Scores 13½-to-12½ Victory to Reach Final Against West Point

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The polo team of Harvard University won its way into the final round of the United States indoor intercollegiate polo championship yesterday at the Squadron A Armory by defeating the Yale University trio, 13½ to 12½, with the aid of a final burst of speed, after the New Haven team had held the lead, with the aid of their five-goal handicap until the last few minutes of the final chukker.

Jay K. Secor '35, No. 2 for Yale, was the real hero of the game, fighting his way through Frederick S. Nicholas '33 for six goals. But Thomas J. Davis Jr. '35, played up well for Harvard and finally Nicholas scored the needed goal.

The winners will encounter the team of the United States Military Academy in the final round on Saturday, at the same place. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Indoor Polo Championship—Semifinal Round

Positions	Harvard	Yale
No. 1	William C. McCuckin '34	Walter A. Schiffer '33
No. 2	Thomas J. Davis Jr. '35	Jay K. Secor '35
Back	Frederick S. Nicholas '33	Stephen C. Clark Jr. '33

Score—Harvard University 13½, Yale University 12½. Goals—Davis 6, Nicholas 5, McCuckin 2, pony for Harvard; Secor 6, Schiffer 2, by handicap 5 for Yale. Fouls—Nicholas 1 against Harvard; Schiffer 1 against Yale. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Six Matches Played In English Rugby Race

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Results of matches played in the English Rugby yesterday:

Rugby Union

Bath 12, Newport 5.
Birkenhead Park 8, Waterloo 11.
Pontrypool 5, Bristol 6.

Rugby League

Hull 30, Dewsbury 14.
Widnes 4, St. Helens Recs 0.
Warrington 38, Bradford 12.

Furlong Smashes Record

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7 (AP)—Howard Furlong of Hartford added five pins to the National Duckpin Bowling Congress record last night with a smashing three-string total of 440 in the singles. The previous record of 435 was made in 1931 by Jack Whalen of Washington, D. C. A half-hour earlier, Mike Bogino, one of the noted Connecticut blue ribbons, had set up a new tournament high of 438, but Furlong came along with three games of 153, 129 and 158. Another N. D. P. B. C. record fell when the doubles team of Mike Bogino and Carl Frisk of Hartford combined for a score of 821, 20 pins better than the mark made last year by Chester Bild and Ed Blankepey, the Washington-Baltimore team. The previous high in the present congress was made last Saturday when two teams tied at 815.

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Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Rector's Cooking School.
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings"—Mitzi Green.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; drama.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; female trio; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 Local dance music; soloist.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "The Phantom Gypsy."
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
5:15 Y. W. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, Astrid Fjelde, soprano.
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Popular vocal program.
7:15 "America As Seen from the Outside," James T. Adams.
7:30 "Drifting and Dreaming."
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local and NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Land animal story.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone"; band.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Dramatic program.
8:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—Weber and Fields," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Banny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dinner music.
7:30 Chemical Society talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Master of Mystery sketch.
8:30 CBS, Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel; orchestra.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, "Musical Maid."
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Orchestral program.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Studio program; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
1:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
12:18 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College program.
4:00 p. m.—NBC and local music.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:10-5:00 p. m.—NBC programs; news.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Boston Braves, from Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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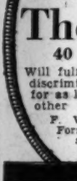
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Columbus Bowlers Take Second Place

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Event

Flaig's, Covington, Ky.	3021
A. J. Held's, Columbus	3018
Bodnar's, Cleveland	2936
Dow's, Lockport, N. Y.	2933
Young's, Detroit	2932
Burke's, South Bend	2932

Double Event

Gilbert Zunker and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee	1415
Forrest Beye and David Knapp, St. Louis	1356
A. K. Novitski and J. B. Bartek, Hazleton, N. J.	1322
F. A. Mura and John Kintgen, Chicago	1308
Edward Collins and Alexander Graham, Dover	1304

Single Event

Earl Hewitt, Erie, Penna.	724
Rudolph Riepel, Milwaukee	722
Andrew Tomasek, Cleveland	721
Bill Kaestle, Newark, N. J.	715
Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	712

All Event

Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee	2060
G. Ahrbeck, South Bend, Ind.	1956
Arthur Dingwell, Detroit	1942
Charles Johnson, Erie, Penna.	1939
Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis	1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7—The A. J. Held funeral directors made a most game, but unsuccessful bid for first place in the American Bowling Congress tournament here last night. As it was they mounted to second spot by scoring a handsome 3018, this being the second 3000-class series of the entire tourney.

As it is the latter stages of the final and telling game to which one points in reviewing a match, it will be said that the 4-6 split which greeted Frank Lerich in the tenth frame spelled the difference between first and second place as only four pins separate the Helds from the leading Flaig Opticians of Covington, Ky. The local team scored games of 937, 1015 and 1066.

Dow's Chocolates, Lockport, N. Y., rolled into fourth place, the eastern team totaling 2933. Burke Opticians, South Bend, moved into a tie for fifth with 2932.

Fifty-six more out-of-town teams will monopolize the alleys tonight, Saturday and Sunday, and the tournament will be concluded Tuesday. Sohio Ethyls, of Dayton, who won the team title last year at Detroit, as the Jefferson Clothiers, will perform tonight.

Junior Title to Newmarket

TORONTO, April 7 (AP)—Newmarket won the Canadian junior amateur hockey championship last night, defeating the Regina Pats, 2 to 1, in a bitter battle that went three overtime periods.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Results April 6

New York (N.) 4, Detroit 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago (A.) 8.
New York (A.) 10, Louisville 6.
St. Louis (A.) 6, Little Rock 4.
St. Louis (N.) 14, Springfield, Mo., 2.
Toronto 6, Albany 5.
Indianapolis 11, Dallas 9.

Dunlap and Toomer In North and South Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 7—George T. Dunlap Jr., Walker Cup international, and Jack Toomer of Jacksonville, Fla., reached the final round of the thirty-third annual North and South amateur golf championship at the Pinehurst Country Club here yesterday.

Dunlap advanced at the expense of M. Pierpont Warner of Yale University, the defending champion, 2 and 1, while Toomer, the Florida champion, stopped Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., at the twelfth hole for a 7-and-6 victory.

The finalists have never met before and will play over the 36-hole route for the title. Toomer is playing in the North and South tournament for the first time, and Dunlap is a former champion, having won in 1931. The Walker Cup star did not defend last year, due to his preparation for graduation at Princeton University.

Dunlap was out in 37 to Warner's 38. The cards:

Dunlap, out	5	4	3	3	4	6	3	5	4—37
Warner, out	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	5	4—38
Dunlap, in	4	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	
Warner, in	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	3	

Goodwin did not win a hole from Toomer, going down at the third.

North and South Amateur Golf Championship—Semifinal Round

George T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City, L. I., defeated M. Pierpont Warner, Yale University, 2 and 1.
Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., 7 and 6.

Newport Defeats Luton Town

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Newport defeated Luton Town, yesterday, 3 to 2, in a soccer match of the southern section of the third division of the English League.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	3	0	1.000
San Francisco	2	1	.667
Hollywood	2	1	.667
Los Angeles	2	1	.667
Sacramento	1	2	.333
Seattle	1	2	.333
Portland	1	2	.333
Missions	0	3	.000

By the Associated Press

Results April 6

Los Angeles 2, Seattle 0.
Oakland 5, Missions 1.
Portland 6, San Francisco 4.
Hollywood 14, Sacramento 11.

Miles Not to Run

HAMILTON, Ont., April 7 (AP)—Johnny Miles, twice-winner of the Boston A. A. Marathon, will not be a starter in the famous classic this year. Miles said pressure of business would prevent him from making the trip to the United States.

Scottish Women Win British Hockey Title

Final Standing, British Women's International Field Hockey Tournament

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Scotland	2	1	0	6	4	5
England	2	0	1	11	6	4
Ireland	1	1	1	7	9	3
Wales	0	0	3	7	12	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Scotland's women field hockey players have won the British international championship for 1932-33. They beat the representatives of England and Wales—the score in each case was 2 goals to 1—and they drew with those of Ireland at 2 goals-all. This is the first time on record that the Scots' lassies have gone through all their engagements without being defeated.

For England's representatives this has not been a good season. In 1931-32, they won the championship with three victories and a remarkable tally of 20 goals scored against 1, but this year they found things much harder and they were defeated by Scotland for the first time in 24 years. Since the dawn of the international era in field hockey, England's women stars have met the national sides of America, South Africa, Australia, France, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and have been beaten only five times—by Scotland, in 1909 and this year, by Ireland in 1898, 1902 and 1908.

Last year England rattled up nine goals to one against Ireland, but in the corresponding match for 1933, played March 25, the visitors to Dublin were rather flattered by a final score of 4 to 1. Half England's points were netted by Miss R. Albright and the other two came from the sticks of Miss J. Ellis and Miss M. Warrack. Ireland's solitary score was by Miss J. Harman. The successful markswoman at Paisley, where Scotland wound up the 1932-33 campaign by beating Wales, were Miss M. Langmuir and Miss M. Morrison, for the winners, and Miss E. Harris for Wales. The score at half-time was 1 to 0 in Scotland's favor. The other two results in the international tournament this season were:

England 6, Wales 3.
Ireland 4, Wales 3.

The outstanding point for criticism in connection with England's team this year has been the tendency for the halfbacks and inside forwards to keep the ball in the center of the field instead of passing it out to the wings. This failing has been noticeable, too, in club play, and is a matter to which coaches will no doubt turn their attention.

British Golf Season Open

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The Prince of Wales was an interested onlooker as the British golf season was officially inaugurated yesterday with the downfall of the old guard of professionals in the qualifying rounds of the annual Roehampton invitation tournament. No Americans were entered. No fewer than six of the stalwarts of British golf—Archie Compston, George Duncan, Percy Alliss, Archie Havers, Abe Mitchell and Mark Seymour—were shut out of match play. Seymour won the event last year, defeating A. H. Padgham in the final. Alan Dailey of Halifax led the qualifying field with a score of 141. W. R. Wheildon of Moseley broke the course record with a 66 on one of his rounds.

Hurst Signs Contract

PHILADELPHIA, April 7 (AP)—Last of the major league holdouts, Don Hurst, first baseman of the Philadelphia National League baseball team, came to terms yesterday with G. P. Nugent, president of the club. Nugent made the announcement, and said Hurst had started east from the Pacific coast, where it was reported he planned to enter motion pictures. Nugent said he expected Hurst to arrive in time for the opening game of the season with Brooklyn on Wednesday.

Mason Elected at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., April 7 (AP)—Appleton A. Mason Jr. '34 of Larchmont, N. Y., was chosen yesterday to captain next year's swimming team at Amherst College. Mason has scored consistently in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events for the last two seasons. He also won a football letter two years ago.

Texas College Tennis Stars Are Eliminated

HOUSTON, Texas, April 7 (AP)—Texas college tennis stars fell without an exception in the men's singles quarterfinals of the Houston invitation tournament yesterday, Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, La., supplying the thrills by ousting Hal Surface in a five-set match.

Sutter, seeded No. 1 in the tournament, defeated Surface, blond University of Texas ace, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

The brilliant young Franklin A. Parker of New Orleans, Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago were others to remain in the running for the championship.

Parker easily trounced Jake H. Hess Jr., the 1932 Southwest Conference champion of Rice Institute, 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Lott, a Davis Cup veteran, defeated S. Martin Buxby of University of Texas, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2 in a hard-fought match.

Stoefen advanced on a default by Karl F. Kamrath, Texas star.

Genie Sampson of Chicago advanced to the semifinals of the women's singles by eliminating Frances Herron of Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Yale News Comments On Athletic Changes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7 (AP)—A radical change in athletics-for-all policy at Yale University under the intramural program outlined by Prof. Malcolm Farmer for the opening of the college house plan of undergraduate housing and study next fall, was pointed out by the Yale News, undergraduate daily, today.

"The real gist of Mr. Farmer's announcement," said the News, "lies in the fact that intramural athletics will be directly under student administration, the sanest method of stimulating natural enthusiasm among an undergraduate body." It cites Rugby as an instance of pleasure and satisfaction to participants in the brand of athletics to be offered under the new plan.

"Future demise of class teams," said the News, "will be of little concern except to those old-timers who continue to view the class as the only line of undergraduate division. . . . It seems advisable that those students unattached to any college should be divided into seven groups and assigned to the separate colleges for participation in intramural athletics. . . . To what extent university football will be bled in the future for the indirect subsidization of intramural athletics one can only speculate."

Shoemaker Defeats Champion

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—J. Howard Shoemaker of the New York A. C. won the United States amateur pocket-billiard championship last night, defeating the defending titleholder, Edward Fagan of the Engineers' Club, in a three-block match, 375 to 330.

College Baseball Results

Clemson 13, Presbyterian 7.
Furman 3, Erskine 3.
Princeton 6, C. C. N. Y. 2.
South Carolina 4, Newberry 3.
Virginia 7, Vermont 2.
Wake Forest 23, Delaware 7.
Yale 8, Springfield 4.

Ten-Second Rule Approved

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—The board of directors of the National Association of Basketball Coaches yesterday went on record in executive session as being unanimously in favor of the 10-second rule, which was introduced a year ago.

A New Prokofieff Album

* * *

Noted Russian Composer Gives Excellent New Recording of His No. 3 Concerto

Monthly Disk Makers Review

Reception of the Prokofieff Concerto No. 3 in C Major in this month's group of records reminds us of the day when we watched Mr. Serge Prokofieff play his Fifth Concerto for the first time in Boston at a Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, Boston. A radio network was also testing its apparatus preparatory to go on the air with the present radiocast Boston Symphony series. Through a tiny square peephole in a little room backstage in Symphony Hall, where the radio announcer is able to follow what is going on and so guard the length of his remarks, we could see just Dr. Koussevitzky and Serge Prokofieff outlined. Mr. Prokofieff looked like a very efficient business man who had taken an afternoon off to play the piano in a concert. And this seems to be an index to his music which is electric in effect, often unconventional in harmony, crisp and acid. The piece seems to have some of the Gallic sparkle of Ravel's concerto for piano which begins with a "snap of the whip." One can only assume that this is the best version since the composer is at the keyboard and authenticity is thereby provided.

The recording is excellent and the London Symphony Orchestra is good as always in this sort of work for which it has had more calls than perhaps

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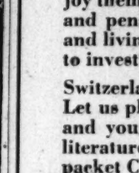

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks React Moderately In Later Trading

Morning Advance Largely Lost—Oils Firm—Woolworth Weak

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Stocks quietly tapered off with grains after an opening bulge today. Early advances on fractions to two points were largely erased, while scattered losses occurred in both the industrial and rail sections, as the list turned irregular in the late trading.

Woolworth dropped more than two points under heavy offerings. U. S. Steel, American Telephone and Union Pacific were off around a half point. Homestake Mining rose six points for a new high. Corn Products was up a point, while Standard Oil of New Jersey halved its earlier two-point gain. Turnover approximated 950,000 shares.

Oil Shares Strong

Oil shares evidently responded to indications of further progress toward successful proration. The Oklahoma Legislature last night passed a bill to strengthen proration enforcement. Gasoline prices have stiffened somewhat, with increases of about 1 cent a gallon in California this week.

Week-end business reviews again reported further spring pickup. Dun & Bradstreet said expanding activity in a wider diversity of lines has brought business in some branches to new high levels for the year. Stock market quarters continued inclined to caution, however, pending clearer indication of improvement in corporate earnings.

Steels were helped by further stiffening of scrap prices, and pick up in production here and there, although general operations remain at highly unprofitable levels for the industry as a whole. Coppers responded to a firming of red metal prices, with electrolytic futures in London rising about one pound sterling a ton. Rate problems and dividend uncertainties still hung over the utilities.

Bond Market Firm

Encouraged by the continued strength of United States Government securities, the bond market displayed firming tendencies today despite some scattered uncertainties in the listed loan structure.

While federal maturities were not buoyant, they edged up fractionally under both public and institutional buying.

More hopeful sentiment appeared in the foreign list when German Government bonds, recently under severe pressure, rallied 2 or more points. Japanese issues again advanced a point or more and British and Italian loans were firm.

Domestic rails apparently felt better, with freight car loadings indicating some improvement and rumors of necessitous reorganizations seemingly not based altogether on fact. Gains of fractions to around a point were recorded by some liens of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania and Union Pacific.

Best grade utilities, in addition to secondary loans of this group, were steady to firm. Some bonds of International Telephone were up 1 to around 3 points at one time and Postal Telegraph 5s advanced a point or more, American Telephones were fractionally higher as were a number of the power and light issues.

Oil company loans were in demand, bonds of Shell Union and Texas Corp. stepping up around a point. Recoveries of about a point were also registered by Goodyear 5s and Dodge Bros. 6s.

March Postal Receipts Off 8.45 P. C. for Country

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—March postal receipts at the 50 selected post offices throughout the country were reported today by the Post Office Department to have shown a decline of 8.45 per cent from those of March last year.

Total receipts amounted to $24,421,916 as compared with $26,676,802 a year ago. Only six of the 50 offices showed increases.

Boston's receipts were $1,219,000, a decrease of 7.52 per cent; Hartford's $189,348, a decrease of 4.61 per cent; Providence's $161,374, a decrease of 5.12 per cent; New Haven's $130,120, a decrease of 3.37 per cent; Springfield's $98,674, a decrease of 5.63 per cent, and Worcester's $81,466, a decrease of 12.78 per cent.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 7—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	April 7	Wk. Ago	Yr.Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.79⅜	$.74	.71⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.48¼	.46	.48⅛
Oats, No. 2 white	.31½	.30	.35¾
Flour	4.10	4.10	4.35
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	13.50
Pork	16.50	17.25	16.50
Lard	.0505	.0520	.0485
Cotton, mid up	.0660	.0640	.0605
Zinc	.0302½	.0295	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt.	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05¼	.05	.05¾
Tin	.2525	.2437	.1925
Rubber	.03	.03	.0298
Sugar	.0420	.0420	.0390
Lead	.0287½	.0285	.03
Printcloths	.02¼	.02½	.03¾

Manhattan Building Declines

NEW YORK, April 7—Plans and specifications were filed in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, during March for nine new buildings, involving expenditure of $65,100. This is the lowest monthly figure in many years, comparing with $1,558,900 in February and $67,400 in January. In March, 1932, 16 buildings were authorized to be erected, costing $1,323,200.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, April 7—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $5,000,000 during the week ended April 5 to a total of $376,-806,000. This compares with $371,000,000 on March 29 and with $516,000,000 on April 6, 1932.

London Quotations

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76⅛, De Beers 4¼ and Rand Mines 9⅛. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills ⅛@⅛ and three-month bills ⅛@⅛ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr.7	Apr.6
16¾	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	16	16	16		
5⅝	3	..	Adams Express	700	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
54¼	40	.5	Adams Exp pf	30	40	40	40		
15⅝	8	2	Adams Millis	1200	9	8	8⅝	9	
64⅛	47⅛	3	Air Reduction	800	58½	57	57	58	
15½	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	21400	15⅞	14⅜	15½	14¾	
1⅝	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	1900	⅞	⅝	⅞	⅞	
6¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	30	6	6	6		
89⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	4700	81¼	80	80¼	79⅞	
9½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	8½	8¼	8½	8½	
23⅞	18½	2	Amerada	3160	23⅜	21½	23	21½	
14⅜	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3100	14⅝	13¾	13¾	14	
39⅛	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	34	34	34		
3½	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	2¼	2	2¼	2⅜	
13	2⅜	..	Am Beet Sug pf	390	13	11	12⅜	12	
14¾	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅜	
76	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	66½	66½	66½	66	
62⅜	40½	4	Am Can	6200	59⅜	58⅛	58⅛	58⅝	
9½	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	9¼	9	9¼	8¾	
40	34	3†	Am Chicle	200	38⅝	38½	38⅝	36	
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	18	17⅜	17⅜	18	
1¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1	1	1		
8½	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	700	4¼	4⅛	4½	4	
14⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	
12	8½	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	7	6¼	6¼	6½	
9¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	800	5½	5	5		
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	3½	3¼	3⅜	3	
19½	13⅝	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	18½	18	18	17½	
8⅝	4¼	..	Am International	600	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6½	
9⅝	8⅛	..	Am Locomotive	1400	9¾	9½	9½	8¾	
28¼	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	500	27⅜	27	27½	26¼	
30	17	1½	Am News	30	19	19	19	19	
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	700	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	11	10⅞	11	10	
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7¾	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	3800	7	6¾	6⅞	7	
10⅜	6¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1500	8½	7¾	7¾	8	
18	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	16	14¼	16	14	
18	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7500	17⅜	16⅜	17⅛	17½	
46	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	600	46	45	45	42¾	
30	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	30	29	29	30	
8	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	6½	6½	6½	8½	
56	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	50	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	40	
35¼	20	2½†	Am Stores	400	34	33⅞	33⅞	34	
40¾	21⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	4600	40¾	3	39	39⅝	
95	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	95	94⅞	94⅞		
109⅝	87⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	16800	92½	90¾	91	91½	
19½	10⅞	*1	Am Wat W & E	800	11¾	10⅞	11¼	11⅜	
6½	3⅛	..	Am Woolen	100	5	5	5	5⅝	
29¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1800	28¾	27½	27⅞	28¼	
4⅜	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	6200	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7½	
2⅜	1½	..	Armour Ill A	3900	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅜	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	2800	1¼	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜	
12¾	7	..	Armour Ill pf	200	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	13	
1⅞	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	1½	1½	1½		
2¾	2	..	Artloom Corp	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5½	3½	..	Asso Dry Gooods	1200	5¼	5	5	4¾	
47⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3400	40½	39⅜	39¾	39½	
66	50	5	Atchison pf	100	51	51	51	50½	
26½	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	18½	18	18⅜	18	
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	4300	16½	15⅜	15¾	15	
13¾	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	11	11	11		
56⅛	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2600	38	33½	33½	34	
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	5200	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	

—B—

8¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	300	5	4⅝	5	4¾	
15⅝	9⅝	..	Baldwin Loco pf	660	12	11½	11½	11	
122⅝	90	1¼	Balt & Ohio	2900	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	5300	4	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	
12	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	11¼	11	11¼	11¼	
62½	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	58	58	58		
56	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	48⅜	48⅜	48¾	48¼	
5	3½	..	Belding Hem	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
65½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	62¼	62¼	62¼		
11½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	8⅞	8½	8¾	8½	
13⅜	8	..	Best & Co	600	12⅝	12	12	12	
16⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	7600	16	15¼	15½	15	
36½	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1200	35	33½	33½	34	
8	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	110	7	6⅞	7		
14¾	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅞	
55	52	5†	Bon Ami A	100	52¼	52¼	52¼		
26¾	18	1.60	Borden	1200	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	22	
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	
5½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	100	3½	3⅛	3½	3½	
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	28½	27⅝	27⅝	28½	
80	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77½	
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	600	4	3⅜	3⅞	3½	
36	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie pf	50	26½	26½	26½	25¾	
4¼	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4¾	2½	..	Bullard	100	3	3	3		
9½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	4300	9½	8¾	9	8⅝	
3	1½	..	Butterick	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
15	8½	..	Byers	600	11½	11½	11¼	11	

—C—

13¼	7¾	..	Calif Packing	20	13¼	12	12⅞	12⅜	
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	10½	
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	600	16½	15⅝	16½	16	
62¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	24300	46½	44⅝	45	46⅝	
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	48	48	48		
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1500	8⅜	7⅜	8¼	8	
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	100	6½	6½	6½	5⅞	
24½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2400	24½	23½	23½	24	
63	52	7	Century Rib pf	20	52	52	52	52	
10½	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5000	10⅜	9½	9½	10	
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	900	16½	16¼	16½	16½	
30½	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	3600	27¼	27	27	26⅞	
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	3½	3	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅜	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1	
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N western	1200	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅜	
9¼	2	..	Chi & N west pf	1100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	
4	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	6	6	6	6⅝	
3½	2	..	Chi St P Min & O pf	10	2	2	2		
5⅝	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅝	
7⅝	3	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	3½	3	3⅛	3	
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	10000	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	
12½	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	9¾	
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	45⅝	45	45	46	
13½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	11	11	11	11	
13	7	1	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	9	8½	8½	8¾	
5	3	..	Sollins & Aikman	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12	10	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	10¼	10	10¼		
7⅛	3½	..	Colo Fuel &Ir	800	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
17¾	9	1	Columbia Gas	2900	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	9⅛	
77⅝	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	60	60	60	60	
10⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vte	700	8¼	7⅞	8	8	
35¾	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	800	31	29	29¾	28½	
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	300	5	5	5	4¾	
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	16½	16½	16½		
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	800	21	20¼	20¼	20¾	
14¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	19000	14⅛	13⅜	13⅝	14	
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	60	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1½	
63¾	40	4	Consol Gas	10000	41¾	40¼	40¾	40¾	
99	88	5	Consol Gas pf	300	85½	89½	89½	89¾	
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	8500	6	5½	5¾	5½	
1¾	1⅛	..	Container A	100	1½	1½	1½		
¾	¼	..	Container B	100	½	½	½		
4¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	100	4	4	4		
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	½	
45⅞	35¾	2	Cont Can	1000	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4	4	4		
17¾	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1500	13½	12¼	12¼	12¼	
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	900	1¼	1	1	1⅛	
6½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4500	6½	6	6¼	6	
59½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	12000	57⅜	56	56⅛	56⅛	
4½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	2½	2½	2½	2⅜	
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1000	27	26½	26¾	27	
22½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	21⅜	21	21⅜	21	
1½	1⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	10	10	10		
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	70	18	17⅛	17½	17	
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	1500	1¾	1½	1½	1¾	
6¼	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	6¼	6	6¼	5⅞	
5½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	2000	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	5½	
34	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	220	34	33½	34	33¼	
29	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	26½	26½	26½	26	
34	34	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	34	34	34		
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	
80	74	7	Cushman 7%	40	74	74	74		

—D—

9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	5000	48	46¼	47	47½	
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	4500	19	19	19	18⅞	
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	2200	18	17⅞	18	18	
15¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	2100	14¼	13½	14¼	13½	
15⅝	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	12½	12½	12½	12¼	
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	700	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	11¾	
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	10000	37¼	35½	35⅞	36⅛	
106	99	6	du Pont deb	100	99	99	99	100	

—E—

2⅛	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	51¼	49½	49½	51	
130	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	124	124	124		
6	2⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4	4	4	4	
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2000	11½	10⅜	10¾	11¼	
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	4500	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼	
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	8⅜	8	8⅛		
24¾	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	500	25¾	25	25	24½	
32	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	31	31	31	31	
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4½	4½	4½		
31½	15½	.5	Engineers P S 5 pf	100	15½	15½	15½		
35	16	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	17	16¼	16¼		
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾	
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	4¾	4½	4¾	4½	

—F—

15½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	12	12	12		
10¼	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	6	5¼	6	4¾	
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
10½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	10	10	10	10	
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	13¼	12	12	12	
14¾	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10	
63¾	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	48	48	48		
56	43	2½	First Nat Stores	400	47	46¼	46¼	46½	
4¼	2½	..	Follansbee B	200	3½	3½	3½		
10⅛	4½	..	Posted-Wheler	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞		
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18⅜	18	18⅜	17	
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	300	1	1	1	1	
23⅛	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	12	19	19		
26⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	200	21⅞	21¾	21¾	21¾	

—G—

1⅜	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..	
9	6½	..	Gamewell	20	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜		
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3000	19	18¼	18⅝	18½	
7⅞	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	800	7½	6¾	6¾	6¼	
16	13	2	Gen Baking	200	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅜	
3¼	2½	..	Gen Bronze	100	3	3	3		
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Electric	12500	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13½	
13	11¼	.80	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11¼	
28⅜	21	2	Gen Foods	2500	27	26⅝	26⅞	26¼	
1⅛	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾	
26¾	24½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	200	26¾	26¾	26¾		
45½	35⅝	3	Gen Mills	2000	45¼	44¼	44¼	45	
14⅛	10	1	Gen Motors	27500	13¾	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	69¾	69	69½	68½	
3¾	2	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½	
20½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	18¾	18½	18½	17¾	
⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	⅝	½	½	⅝	
6½	2½	..	Gen Refractories	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3	
20¼	11½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	2300	12¾	12¼	12½	12½	
75	54	5	Gillette S R pf	300	56	56	56	58	
1⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
6½	3¾	..	Glidden	500	6½	4¾	5	4¾	
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	3000	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	14½	
103	100	6	Gold Dust pf	300	100¼	100¼	100¼		
6½	3	..	Goodrich	40	5⅞	5	5	5¼	
18¼	9	..	Goodrich pf	80	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	
18⅝	9¼	..	Goodyear	15000	18¾	15⅜	16	16¼	
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	40	39¼	39½	40	
13⅜	7⅝	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	9	9	9	9	
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	1000	1½	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
6¼	3⅛	..	Granby	200	5½	5½	5⅝	5	
6¼	3⅝	..	Grand Union	400	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4½	
34½	23½	1	Grand Un pf	400	28¼	25½	26¾	—	

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19⅛	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	900	16	15⅞	16		
3¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
20¼	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	16½	
95½	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	30	85	85	85		
57⅞	35½	3	Hershey Choc	400	40	39	40	39	
195	145	9†	Homestake Min	700	195	178	193	176	
6	4⅜	..	Houdaille Her A	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅜	
3½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	200	1½	1½	1½		
18⅜	8½	..	Houston Oil	2000	13¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	
3¼	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	1000	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼	
10	5½	.40	Howe Sound	700	9¼	9	9¼	9¾	
5½	3	..	Hudson Motor	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
3½	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	100	2	2	2	1⅞	

—I—

15½	8½	..	Ill Central	2500	10⅞	10½	10½	10	
¾	¼	..	Indian Motor	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
38⅝	24	2	Indus Rayon	800	29½	28½	29⅞	27⅞	
31½	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	700	26¾	25½	25¾	25½	
18	12	..	Indian Steel	900	18	18	18	16½	
3½	2	..	Inspiration Cop	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2¾	
7½	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	800	6¾	6	6	6⅛	
1½	⅝	..	Intercon Rub	400	1⅛	1	1	1	
3½	2	..	Interlake Iron	200	2½	2⅜	2½	2½	
2½	⅞	..	Int Agr

Financial: News and Comment

Vanderlip Plans Organization Of Two Huge Trusts

Portfolio Each for Stocks and Bonds—To Apply Insurance Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—Tentative plans for the organization of two huge investment associations, to be operated along the lines of mutual life insurance companies and mutual savings banks, without profit to the management, were announced by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, internationally known banker and one-time president of the National City Bank of New York, today. The machinery for setting them up, Mr. Vanderlip indicated, is prepared, down to the corporate names, charters and by-laws, and all that is necessary to insure that they become functioning units in the financial world is the necessary effective public approval of the plans.

One of the associations proposed by Mr. Vanderlip would have a portfolio of bonds; the other a portfolio of common stocks. He holds that they might reasonably be expected to grow in size until they had $1,000,000,000 of assets.

The need for institutions to operate in the investment field, providing investors with facilities somewhat along these lines, is sufficiently great to warrant the formation of such associations as he proposes, Mr. Vanderlip said. They would enable the public, he added, to participate, or to withdraw from participation, at any time "at the actual liquidating value of the assets of the association," which would be determined each day.

Profit Distribution

All the income above operating cost would be paid to participants in proportion to their interests. Any profits also would go to the participants. Directors and officers would receive compensation limited in amount and in the form of salaries.

The plan aims to apply for the benefit of investors the principle of insurance whereby the risk of loss is reduced through wide diversification, Mr. Vanderlip said. Thus, instead of holding a few items subject to wide market fluctuation, investors would own a participating interest in a large number of securities constituting a cross-section of stocks and bonds.

Mr. Vanderlip said his plans called for two associations of the "open-end" type—that is, stock in them would become outstanding only as it was sold to the public. The corporate form of organization was adopted, he added, because it seemed most economical and best designed to achieve the objectives.

Ownership of Stock

"Both corporations will issue organization capital stock to be owned only by directors after full payment in cash," Mr. Vanderlip continued. "This stock is to have sole voting rights, with the exception, however, that at any time 25 per cent in interest of the participating stock, which will be owned by the public, will have the right to require a meeting to be called, at which, provided a majority in interest so vote, a board of directors selected by the public as participating stockholders may be elected."

Mr. Vanderlip said the capital stock would be limited in amount and subject to redemption "at exactly the price originally paid for it." It will be limited to non-cumulative dividends at 6 per cent and be so restricted that, in case any director owned more than 25 per cent of the organization capital stock outstanding, the amount over 25 per cent would be disqualified from voting. Should a director resign or pass on, the corporation would have the option to repurchase the stock held by him, and it could not be sold to another director without the corporation's consent.

Selection of Directors

In order to insure against the corporations being subject to anything save "absolutely impartial judgment in conducting their investment programs," the directorates would be made up entirely of public-spirited men not identified, directly or indirectly, with the underwriting or sale of investment securities. Mr. Vanderlip said that the most important of the safeguards that would be set up in connection with the management would be in restricting to 2 per cent the total assets that might be invested in the issues of any one obligor. The assets must be comprised in the main of securities listed on the New York stock and curb exchanges.

The necessity for this, he continued, was that the portfolios would be valued each day—a requirement calling for the necessary market facilities, which would exclude most over-the-counter issues.

The plan is the result of several years' study by Mr. Vanderlip and was developed by him as a matter of public interest and benefit. He believes that its adoption should depend upon the amount of spontaneous interest it evokes. An initial offering of stock, therefore, is dependent both on what appears to be the general public reaction to the plan and general economic conditions.

Shubert Theatre Corp.

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Efforts to reorganize Shubert Theatre Corporation under the plan formulated in February have been abandoned, Lee Shubert, chairman of the reorganization committee, announced today. The committee received insufficient deposits of debentures, claims and subscriptions to common and preferred stocks as proposed in the plan.

Zinc Stocks Increase

Zinc stocks held by American producers increased 5939 short tons in March to a total of 140,379 tons, says the American Zinc Institute Stocks on April 1, 1932, were 129,477 tons. March shipments totaled 16,156 tons, compared with 15,280 in February and 22,503 in March of last year.

Consolidated Mining Assets

MONTREAL, April 7 — Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., as of Dec. 31 shows total assets of $48,924,231, comparng with $52,212,777 at end of 1931. Current assets were $13,838,208 and current liabilities $6,065,178, compared with $13,197,481 and $6,998,304.

Canada May Borrow $400,000,000 in Fall

Ottawa, April 7

CANADIAN Government financing this year probably will take form of a huge conversion loan in the fall when heaviest maturities fall due. It is probable the borrowing will take the form of long- and short-term commitments, with a probable basis for long-term offerings of 4 per cent and short-term perhaps 3½ per cent. It is probable the financing will total $400,000,000 to $500,000,000.

It would take care of the balance of the unfunded deficit the past fiscal year, including Canadian National losses, probable losses of Canadian National this year as well as extraordinary expenditures, such as unemployment relief. The largest external maturity this year is the $60,000,000 one-year notes sold in New York last year, due this fall.

Dun & Bradstreet Sees Steady Gain In Trade Volume

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The volume of business in some lines has expanded to new high levels for the year, the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., says today.

Retail sales this week have been stimulated by Easter demand and merchants in leading centers "report encouraging consumer response to their increased newspaper advertising," linage of which in some instances is running nearly double that of a year ago, the survey stated.

"As retail trade has shown a steady increase since the passing of the banking holiday, the force of the Easter buying period is expected to mark a definite upturn which will gain momentum with the advancing spring season. As a whole retail sales during the week made the best showing since September."

Plans for expansion are now being completed "on every side," the review declared, "as faith in the essential soundness of the country's financial structure is stronger than at any time in its history.

"While the effects of the aftermath of the most devastating financial crisis to which the country ever has been subjected still are glowingly in evidence, it is certain that these can be endured with more equanimity than the continuous distrust and uncertainty which exerted such a blighting influence upon business for more than three years.

"With the last vestige of banking deflation nearing an end, general reconstruction can proceed with a surety that will be rendered immune to halting extraneous influences."

Good Price Advance In Grain and Sugar

Estimates were made that over $250,000,000 has been added to commodity values the last 30 days. Estimates from Chicago placed profits to farmers from rising grain markets at $143,760,000 in that period, while values accruing to the world sugar crop through rising prices the past month totaled more than $100,000,000.

Since the banking holiday the turnover in sugar futures has been at a daily average of 35,200 tons, the greatest activity since December, 1930.

May wheat sold at the highest since March 17, on advices that the western Kansas crop was bad owing to continued drought. Farmers were offering little or no wheat at elevators. Some districts reported elevators might as well close down. Cash corn and wheat figures were at the best since April, 1932.

English Gold Reserves Now Highest in History

NEW YORK, April 7—Purchase of £1,500,000 gold by the Bank of England Wednesday brought its gold reserves to the highest in history. Bullion holdings in the statement of March 30 were £172,688,000, compared with record holdings of £176,584,000 Sept. 13, 1928.

The bank has made almost daily purchases of gold since March 30, aggregating about £4,700,000, bringing total holdings to £177,359,808. Since Jan. 26 gold reserves have been built up by more than £53,000,000, following their reduction by the war debt payment in December. Lowest gold reserve since suspension of the gold standard was on Jan. 12 at £120,544,105.

Empire Public Service Corp.

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The proposed reorganization of the Empire Public Service Corporation has been abandoned, Edward C. Delafield, chairman of the reorganization committee, said today. Announcement is made of the proposed formation of a new committee, headed by Mr. Delafield, to reorganize the East Coast Utilities Company, a former subsidiary of the Empire, and secured bondholders are being asked to continue their support of a separate reorganization plan for the Electric Public Service Company, also a subsidiary of the Empire.

Columbia Gas & Electric

Columbia Gas & Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents in 5 per cent convertible preference stock on the common stock, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20. Previously, dividends were 25 cents quarterly in preference stock on the common. The regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred and 5 per cent convertible preference and $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred A stock also were declared, payable May 15 to stock of record April 20.

British United Shoe Machinery

LONDON, April 7—Report of British United Shoe Machinery Company, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows net income of £416,102 after expenses, directors' fees and write-off of freehold and leasehold properties, compared with net income of £380,160 in the preceding year. Capital stock consists of 390,960 preference shares (par £1) and 2,073,600 ordinary shares (par £1).

Southern United Gas Co.

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—A committee has been formed to represent interests of bondholders of Southern United Gas Company and to prepare a plan for reorganization of the company, which went into receivership on April 1, 1932, after an interest default on the first lien 6 per cent gold bonds. It is planned to form a new company to take over assets of Southern United.

More Gold Is Pouring Into Coffers of Reserve System

Total Now Stands at $3,278,837,000, Highest Since August, 1931—Money in Circulation Drops —Little New Currency Used

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—A circulating currency that is bulwarked by a 73 per cent gold base is the answer Uncle Sam can give to any charges that this country has embarked on a program of issuing unsound money.

This fact is embodied in statistics of the Federal Reserve Board covering the condition of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks during the week ended April 5. The statement showed that in response to the President's call for a segregation of gold a total of $3,278,837,000 had been restored to the Treasury and its agencies, bringing the total of such reserves to their highest point since August, 1931. Of the total, $2,651,884,000 was held exclusively against Federal Reserve notes.

New Currency Little Used

Against this gold reserve the Government had outstanding a total of $3,644,137,000 of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation, while only $15,930,000 of the new Federal Reserve banknotes, constituting the much-discussed "new money" was in actual circulation. Thus far, only five of the 12 regional banks have availed themselves of the new currency which is backed by "sound assets."

The week's influx represented a gain of $42,071,000 of the precious metal during the week, and a total return of $595,298,000 since the call went out early last month for its muster.

Only the banks at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and St. Louis have employed the new currency, the amount outstanding gaining $1,702,000 during the week. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, however, retired $108,000 from actual circulation during the week, apparently portraying increasing confidence as pictured by lessened demand, in the most important financial center in this country.

Circulation Down

In addition, the statement revealed that the monetary gold stocks of the country had increased $11,000,000 during the week to a total of $4,283,000,000, or roughly 37 per cent of the world's estimated total of $11,600,000,000. The level, however, was $113,000,000 less than for the same week of last year.

A further restoration of normal banking activities, and dehoarding, brought money in circulation down $92,000,000 during the week to a total of $6,261,000,000, which is $1,277,000,000 less than the peak reached during the banking crisis early in March.

Attorney-General Cummings said, no attempt has yet been made to determine what action the justice department might take after May 1, the end of the period fixed by President Roosevelt for turning in gold and gold certificates.

"I won't assume people will not obey the law," Mr. Cummings said. "What we decide to do after May 1 will depend on conditions at that time."

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ending April 5, as reported by the Federal Reserve Banks, was $2,587,000,000, a decrease of $200,000,000 compared with the preceding week and an increase of $987,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1932, the Federal Reserve Board announced in its weekly statement.

On April 6 total reserve bank credit amounted to $2,574,000,000, a decrease of $114,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with decreases of $92,000,000 in money in circulation and $11,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and an increase of $11,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by a decrease of $3,000,000 in Treasury currency, adjusted.

Bills discounted decreased $55,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, $39,000,000 at Philadelphia, and $109,000,000 at all Federal Reserve Banks. The system's holdings of bills bought in open market declined $24,000,000, while holdings of United States Government securities shows little change for the week.

A Window in Wall Street

Dual or Unified System

THERE is no problem more live today than the one of a dual or unified banking system. The failure of over 10,000 banks in the United States since 1920 and the closing for the first time in our history of every bank in the country by order of the President make it imperative that informed persons have an opinion on this question. What can be said for gathering all the commercial banks into one system? Proponents make the following points: It would mobilize all the banking reserves under one central control, making for unity and greater strength; it would do away with the confusion resulting from the administering of 48 different state laws and the federal law; it would eliminate competition which makes for too great liberality in credits; it would remedy the evils of inefficient examination, lax administration and indiscriminate granting of charters; it would make effective the open market policy of the Federal Reserve System; it would facilitate the safe transfer of liquid capital within the nation and would hinder if not prevent speculation and misuse of depositors' funds; in short, a unified system would go far toward recognizing that the use of depositors' moneys is invested with a public interest and so stands in need of federal regulation and supervision, if not protection.

What do the opponents say? They assert that unit banking is peculiarly suited to the kind of government and social institutions we have developed and to the individualism regarded as the foundation of national progress; that where the simple, fundamental principles of banking are observed, safety is not dependent on size or numbers, rather on sagacity and integrity; that curtailment of independence of action hinders development in the direction of modern business evolution; that a too rigid supervision of a central body may crush all liberty of action; that centralization in effect turns over the deposits to the uses and purposes of a few, rather than permitting under state banking the use of local funds for the self-realizing activities of community life; that federally imposed state-wide branch banking is a stepping-stone to centralized control of nation-wide branch banking; that the real reason for the heavy bank failures lies in an over-banked condition existing for many years.

* * *

Unparalleled Prosperity

A number of pertinent observations about our money system and the world slump is expressed by Lord Melchett, prominent British industrialist, in the American Mutual Magazine. In spite of the cataclysmic decline, the world is actually richer today than in 1929, in his assertion, an increase due to discoveries of science and the development of industry. The reason why the world cannot carry on a normal exchange of goods at a time when it has more goods available for use than three years ago is not only because of tariffs and restrictions, but, says Lord Melchett, "because the monetary authority seems relatively to have become increasingly academic, and far less practical," and declares: "You shall not pass until you have conformed to my standards." Continuing, he says: "The monetary machinery of the world . . . needs invention and fresh design to bring it up-to-date with the ever-changing and rapid advance of science and of industry. In short, it must be brought into line with the constant annual increase of world wealth." The gist of his contention is that money must be a servant and that in any new scheme of international currency, one must fit money to commodities and not commodities to money. Since we cannot wait for output of gold to catch up with expanding production and increased consuming power of the growing millions of people, currency, internationally acceptable, will have to be expanded to bring it into line. And with a perfected currency elastic enough to facilitate world-wide exchange of goods, he sees "unparalleled prosperity ahead for mankind."

* * *

The Gold Standard

The shifting of the United States' position on the question of the movement of gold appears now to have definitely placed the country again on the gold basis. While the dividing line as to whether we were on or off seems to have been a rather fine one, President Roosevelt's executive order on Wednesday relaxing the embargo terms covering withdrawal of gold for legitimate uses places the country for all practical purposes again on the gold standard. Gold can now be obtained by federal license for proper uses, and thus the gold situation is about the same as it was before the banking holiday. The difference is that gold could be drawn out before the holiday for hoarding, whereas this is now impossible. The Secretary of the Treasury can now license withdrawal of gold for foreign use, and the first shipment of the yellow metal allowed will be evidence to countries abroad that the United States is again to hold up the gold banner. G. R. E.

Nevada Copper 1932 Loss

Report of Nevada Consolidated Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows a loss of $3,143,960, after taxes, depreciation, inventory adjustments, etc., but before depletion. In the preceding year the company reported a loss of $2,060,669, after taxes, depreciation, etc., but before inventory adjustments and depletion. In 1932 an additional charge of $720,888 for metal inventory adjustment, etc., was made against surplus account, against a similar charge of $715,734 against surplus account in 1931.

White Sewing Machine Loss

White Sewing Machine Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, an operating loss of $1,633,443, after depreciation, taxes and interest, but before extraordinary charges. After providing $1,912,841 for additional provision for realization of installment accounts receivable, and writing off $431,516 on obsolete materials and inventory adjustment, there was a net loss of $3,987,801, transferred to surplus.

Cuban Sugar Production

HAVANA, April 7—Sugar production for the current season up to March 31 amounted to 1,538,236 tons, compared with 2,229,905 tons in the like 1932 period. Sucrose yield thus far this season is 11.60 per cent, compared with 11.51 per cent last year.

Cotton Exchange Closing

NEW YORK, April 7—The Board of the New York Cotton Exchange today declared Good Friday, April 14, and Saturday, April 15, Exchange holidays.

Silver Dollars To Oust Taels in China

By the Associated Press

Nanking, China, April 7

THE Nationalist Government decreed today that the use of taels be abolished in favor of silver dollars immediately and that a 2¼ per cent export tax be imposed on silver and other metals used in minting.

The tael was abolished in order to establish a unified monetary system. Many merchants opposed the measure, maintaining that the tael, based upon fine silver content, was a more reliable unit than the dollar.

New First National Bank of Cleveland Open Around May 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7—The new First National Bank of Cleveland, into which the old Guardian Trust Company, third largest bank in the city, has now entered with the old Union Trust Company, second of the city's largest financial institutions, is expected to open not later than May 1.

The Guardian has secured a loan of $8,974,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which will enable the Guardian to make an immediate 20 per cent payment to depositors. The amount thus released amounts to $13,271,000.

Conservators will be appointed within a few days to take over the non-liquid assets of both the old banks.

Trust activities of the two old institutions will be taken over by the new First National Bank, where the trust business will be separated from the regular banking business. The opening of the new bank calls for capitalization of $10,000,000, in which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will "match dollar for dollar" with Cleveland capital. The first bank stock subscription was made late yesterday.

Cleveland now knows where it stands with all its major banks. The Lorain Street Savings and Trust Company, smallest of the city's "major" banks, expects to make application for a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan and to resume normal operation under its present organization.

Atchison Earns 55c A Share on Common

Atchison pamphlet report for 1932 shows total assets of $1,268,178,332, Dec. 31, compared with $1,267,543,892, Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $314,528,509 compared with $316,320,008. Current assets were $47,797,174 and current liabilities $16,364,478 compared with $50,705,043 and $22,559,844.

The report for 1932 shows net of $7,545,007 after charges, the same as in the preliminary report, equivalent after 5 per cent preferred dividends to 55 cents a share on 2,427,060 shares of common, compared with $23,101,691 or $6.96 a common share in 1931.

Columbia Pictures Corp. Income Has Increase

Columbia Pictures Corporation consolidated report for the six months ended Dec. 24, 1932, shows net income of $373,785 after all charges including film amortization and federal taxes, equal after preferred dividends to $2.07 a share on 167,885 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net for the six months ended Dec. 26, 1931, of $275,006, or $1.46 a share on 169,359 common shares after preferred dividends.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 24, 1932, shows current assets of $4,708,052, including cash and United States Treasury certificates of $830,156; current liabilities $1,147,643; and working capital, $3,560,409. This compares with working capital of $3,230,209 on Sept. 24, 1932.

Indian Refining Company Loss

Report of Indian Refining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows a net loss of $2,298,844, after taxes, interest, depreciation, retirements and other amortization, compared with a net loss of $3,130,986 in 1931.

LOWELL, MASS.

Dustless Lowell Coke is your CHEAPEST fuel

Rand Says Total Debt of Nation Exceeds Wealth

Estimates Former at $141,924,000,000, Latter at $138,000,000,000

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Based on a highly theoretical estimate of cash into which the physical assets of the nation might be converted under present abnormal conditions, a research released today by J. H. Rand Jr., indicated total debt in excess of the nation's total wealth.

Mr. Rand, president of Remington Rand, Inc., presented figures prepared by the research department of his company showing total debt at $141,924,300,000 and wealth at $138,000,000,000. This debt estimate is similar to recent figures issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, but there have been no recent estimates of national wealth, and the figure for that is far below figures which have appeared two or three years ago. This was evidently due in a large part to the difficulty of converting physical assets into cash under current extraordinary conditions.

Figures Are Estimates

Mr. Rand emphasized that such figures were estimates and theoretical, but he said he had no doubt of their reasonable accuracy. Estimates of national wealth, however, are always contentious. Mr. Rand is chairman of the directing committee of the committee for the nation, a group of 300 business leaders which has recommended devaluation of the dollar.

The research put present national income at $29,900,000,000, while the total of cash, bank deposits and listed securities was $123,000,000,000. Mr. Rand said these three latter items represented cash and equivalent—that bank deposits and listed securities had much the same effect on purchasing power as actual cash, that the total represented the more liquid portions of the national wealth.

The following table compares wealth, debt, income and cash and its equivalent for three years—1922, 1929, and 1933—in billions of dollars:

	Wealth	Debt	Income	Cash and Equiv.
1922	320.8	116.6	60.6	120.3
1929	362.	183.3	85.2	292.3
1933	138.	141.9	29.9	123.

How Debt Is Divided

National wealth represents an estimate of the current dollar value of the physical assets of the nation, its theoretical convertible value in cash. Debt represents the total interest-bearing claims against that wealth—mortgages, loans and so on. It is larger than wealth at the present time because debts are relatively fixed in value on paper while wealth fluctuates with its theoretical current cash value.

The following shows how the debt is divided: Brokers' loans, $340,800,000; farmers, $9,486,500,000; railroad bonds, $12,021,000,000; non-farm individuals, including partnerships, $16,590,000,000; other corporations, $10,584,000,000; state and local governments, $18,185,000,000; United States Government, $20,476,000,000; urban real estate mortgages, $26,461,000,000; bank loans, $27,834,000,000.

All of these items, except governmental debt, have declined since 1929, but the decline has been extremely small compared with the collapse of income, wealth, and total cash and equivalent.

Dividends

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company declared a dividend of 37½ cents, payable April 29 to stock of record April 18.

Crude Petroleum Output

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Production of crude petroleum in the United States was reported by the bureau of mines to have totaled 61,029,000 barrels during February, a daily average of 2,108,000. This represented an increase of 116,000 barrels over the daily average for January and 25,000 barrels above the average for the like month last year.

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A real treat, a new delicacy from Old Virginia. It's a delicious Hors d'Œuvre or sandwich spread, plain or mixed with cream cheese.

Livestock Market Quiet and Prices At Lower Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 7—Livestock markets were under pressure most of this week here at the Union Stock Yards, practically all classes closing on a lower basis, compared with late last week. The depressed trade in wholesale meat markets and increased supplies of livestock caused prices to ease off, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Yearlings and light steers closed about steady, while weighty steers showed 10-15c declines. Light heifer and mixed yearlings ruled strong to 25c higher, but fat cows were weak to 25c lower, although low cutters and cutters held steady. The bull market advanced 10-15c, and vealers showed gains amounting to 50c to $1. Replacement cattle were scarce, and the market showed little change. Only a small supply of well-finished yearling steers arrived during the week, but a liberal proportion of the run comprised steers scaling 1350-1500 lbs., and several loads weighing 1600-1700 lbs.

Long yearlings scored an extreme top of $6.50. Heavy steers topped at $6.50. Light heifers sold upward to $6, most heifers going at $5.25 downward. Beef cows bulked at $2.75-$3.25, best $3.75. Most bulls sold at $3 downward. Vealers bulked at $5-$6.

The hog market closed mostly 15-20c under late last week, packing cows showing 5-10c declines. Shipper demand remained extremely narrow and big packers were not aggressive buyers, the big end of each day's supply going to small packers and city butchers. On Thursday, the extreme top was $4, while bulk of the good to choice 170-240 pound averages sold at $3.80-$3.90.

Better grade lambs closed 15-25c lower, heavies as much as 50c off in instances. Yearlings shared the decline while ewes weakened slightly. Fed wooled lambs largely from Colorado, scaling 90-100 pounds, predominated in the week's receipts.

Rediscount Rate Reduced to 3% In New York District

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has announced the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had lowered its rediscount rate from 3½ per cent to 3 per cent effective today.

The rate is the first change since early in March when the New York bank and the Chicago bank increased their rates from 3 to 3½ per cent.

The rates at the other 11 Federal Reserve banks now are 3½ per cent on all classes of paper. Previous to the March increase in the New York rate its rediscount rate had been 2½ per cent.

This reduction was interpreted in banking quarters as reflecting the relaxation of tension in the money market after the March banking crisis. Money rates generally have been coming down, after the flurry coincident to the banking holiday.

The rediscount rate, in effect, is the rate of interest at which member banks borrow from the Federal Reserve.

At 3 per cent, the New York rate is still 1 per cent above the rate of the Bank of England, and ½ of 1 per cent above the rate of the Bank of France.

Bank International Settlements

BASEL, Switz., April 7—Bank for International Settlements announced the annual 6 per cent dividend will be paid, and it will be able to add to its reserve.

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Globe Insurance Concern Headed For Liquidation

State Official Asks Court for Order to Wind Up Company's Affairs

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The vast Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, which had policies totaling $5,655,835,333 outstanding at the end of 1931, is headed for liquidation.

Following the collapse of plans to reorganize the company, George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance, announced yesterday he was petitioning the Supreme Court for an order authorizing the liquidation.

At the same time he obtained authority from the court to reinsure with the American Insurance Company certain risks which had been reinsured with the Globe & Rutgers.

A statement by H. E. Bilkey, vice-president and a director of the Globe & Rutgers, placed the reinsurance reserve of the company at $17,500,000 and the market value of its securities March 31 at $21,484,268.

The premiums outstanding, Bilkey said, amounted to $3,200,000 and the loss claims outstanding to $7,600,000.

Mr. Van Schaick took over the company on a Supreme Court order March 25 after its directors requested the action. He said then that "serious declines in the value of securities held by this company, together with widespread rumors of financial difficulties resulting in loss of confidence, created a hazardous situation for the public." Its president, Edwin C. Jameson, said "the step was rendered advisable entirely owing to the unprecedented shrinkage in the value of our portfolio of security investments."

A committee was formed immediately to attempt to draft a plan for rehabilitation, but no proposal was offered which Mr. Van Shaick considered feasible. His petition for the liquidation order set forth that he believed this action would serve the best interests of the policyholders and creditors.

The company was formed in 1899 by a consolidation of the Globe Fire Insurance Company, which was founded in 1863, and the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, established 10 years earlier. It was licensed to operate in all states except Maine, Oklahoma and North Dakota and in several foreign countries.

The company reported assets of $71,900,130 at the end of last year, cash of $3,078,808 and securities valued by the state insurance authorities at $61,322,586.

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The Home Forum

Marketing in the South

NEXT to a port I love a market. I think every foreigner must always be completely fascinated by the gay and amusing markets in every southern town. The sun generally shines so fiercely that the huge striped umbrellas are set up, their thick wooden poles like masts fitting into the iron grooves which are sunk in every market place for them; and the merchandise is displayed in an attractive medley of color and form underneath. Then these open markets of the South are generally held in a square full of trees, with a fountain or two somewhere about it and little cafés just off the pavement.

Although national costume for the peasants is unfortunately rapidly disappearing, there is generally a great deal of color and variety in the women's clothes—bright hued kerchiefs folded over the shoulders, voluminous skirts in vivid tints, and more often than not the snowy starched caps of cambric or lace characterize the sellers.

In Spain everybody buys at a market. Here the unusual costumes of the men are equally noticeable—broad, black sombreros or the silk handkerchief tied tightly round the head, a long, dark cloak which can be wrapped across the mouth should a sudden gust of wind arise, and the tight-fitting little coats in gray or tan with many buttons which the Spanish bourgeois so affects.

The market in most Spanish towns overflows from the market-place itself and runs down all the little streets adjoining it. Booths and stalls and handcarts line these streets, and one never really knows where the market ends. It seems to cover the whole town on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which are the great market days in Spain.

In Barcelona the market is held actually in that great street called the Rambla, under the trees, and this is one of the most fascinating markets in Europe. It is divided into different sections, and so we have a Lambs' Fair in the Paseo de San Juan and a Turkey and Goose Fair in the Rambla de Cataluna. Every morning on the Rambla de las Flores there is a carpet of living color spread out in the form of flowers, fruit and vegetables, the vivid tints of which, seen through the trees, are positively arresting. Then there is a Bird Market and a Honey Market, and, not so pretty, but most fascinating of all, a market of old curiosities, which no visitor should fail to see!

* * *

It was in this market in Barcelona that I first became interested in the famous Spanish wood carving. There were some fine specimen panels taken from an old house; and, as I was looking at them, their owner asked me if I was especially interested in carving. When I told him I was, he became quite enthusiastic. "We have a remarkable old man here in Barcelona," he said, "one of the most famous wood carvers of modern days in Spain. He is really a Basque, but he speaks Spanish as well as Basque, so you could talk to him. Would you like to go to see his studio?"

Of course I was delighted, and two afternoons later I went by appointment to the studio—the whole top floor of one of the oldest houses in the town. Two walls had been removed, so that it was like a large hall, with the great beams going up to a pointed roof, and carving everywhere, even on parts of the wooden walls.

"I always let my pupils do a small panel of carving on my wood before they leave," the master told me; "it is their signature, their last salutation to the place where they have learned their art."

Luis Ramona was a man of about seventy, still well set up, tall and thin, with the nervous long-fingered hands of the artist and the round face of the typical Basque. He told me his father had been a woodman in the "great forest," and it was there the boy had conceived his passion for the things of nature.

Then he showed me a wooden screen on which he had carved the whole story of Reynard the Fox, a stupendous piece of work which he said he would never sell. "It is pictured in our own forest," he said, "the great forest in which I spent my childhood. I know it by heart."

It was a marvelous conception, carried out with such minute accuracy that one could almost pick out each animal, lifting it out complete from the rest of the carving. For there were separate sketches of each animal before it was put into the great design!

* * *

The French markets are just as amusing as the Spanish. I remember with delight the market in Avignon, where I found all sorts of old books, arranged in stalls along the side of the walls just as they are on the quays of the Seine in Paris.

The weekly market in Toulouse (not the great daily market which takes place in the Market Square) surges round the cathedral of St. Sernan every Sunday morning and includes every possible item of antiquity, as well as a great deal of modern rubbish. Old books, brasses, old furniture and firearms, tapestries and ancient vestments are cheek by jowl with modern bags, beads, fruit, honey, hats and shoes.

The market in Majorca is another of these strange conglomerations of old and new. There is the same gossiping, laughing throng, all talking together in a language—Majorcan—which no visitor can understand, no matter how well he speaks Spanish or French. Here one can buy old lace, old furniture, old embroideries. At the next stall are those glittering, brilliantly colored Mediterranean fish, the name and genus of which I have never been able to hear.

One of the most amusing things about the Swiss markets is the livestock, and it is delightful to see them being driven to their different stalls—pigs, geese, goats and calves seeming most troublesome. Their owners are always in difficulties. I have been told that lots are cast by the stall-holders to remove their stalls as far as possible from those of the owners of livestock, for they get loose and upset any stall next to them.

These markets attract all kinds of odd and strange people. I have seen a man with performing monkeys in the market at Aix-en-Provence, and another, a snake charmer, who sat on his little mat and piped so that the snakes in his basket crawled out and wound themselves round him. Eastern carpet sellers and traveling tinkers all go to the open markets. The tiniest corner suffices for their little stands, and so you see Eastern rugs displayed over the railings of the Palais de Justice, which abuts on to the market place in Aix. I have even seen a man, a traveling hatter, display his wares by placing them on the heads of the statues.

It is strange to be in one of these open southern markets, surrounded by laughing people who are trying to sell you their wares in a tongue of which you have not the tiniest understanding! As in Palma where they speak Majorcan, or in Tarascon where they speak Provençal, or Perpignan where they speak Catalan direct, or, worse still, in the Basque country, where not one single word is intelligible. The market at Itaxsou, where I once watched the preparations for a Basque wedding, might have been in China for all the possibility I had of making myself understood. Yet I wanted very badly to buy some of the old Pyrenean wool-woven scarves or shawls which cannot be had anywhere else in the world, and also some of the sticks of specially carved wood clasped with brass ornaments. Most of the Basque people in the towns speak either French or Spanish, but in remote country places one is perfectly helpless with this most mysterious and difficult of all languages in Europe.

It was in the market in Pampeluna that I found an old dame, who made such a characteristic remark to me that I have never forgotten it. I was asking her the price of a shawl and regretting that the quoted price was beyond my means.

"What a pity," she said, "it's a good shawl! But never mind, it is God's will that another shall have it!"

For months after that I consoled myself, when I could not afford something I wanted, with her words: "It is God's will that another shall have it!"

ELEANOR ELSNER.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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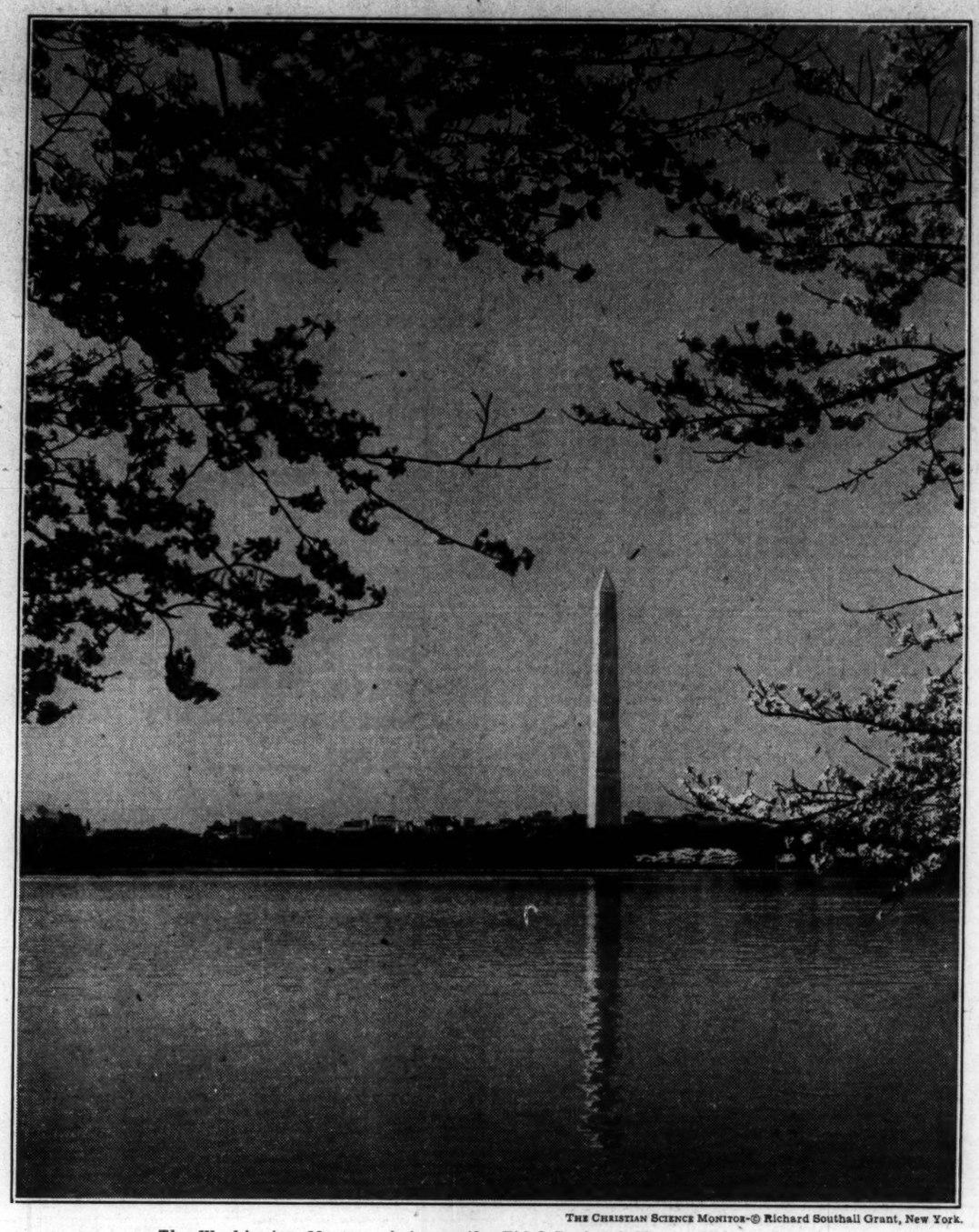
Suffolk Owl

Sweet Suffolk owl, so trimly dight
With feathers like a lady bright,
Thou singest alone, sitting by night,
Te whit, te whoo!
The note, that forth so freely rolls,
With shrill command the mouse controls—
Te whit, te whoo!

—From THOMAS VAUTOR'S "Songs of Divers Airs and Natures," 1619.



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The Washington Monument Across the Tidal Basin at Cherry Blossom Time

IT WAS nearly twenty-five years ago, when Mrs. Taft was mistress of the White House, that the famous Japanese cherry trees made their appearance in Washington. They are a legacy of her interest and of the generosity of a Japanese gentleman then living in New York, Dr. Jokich Takamine. He himself presented a number of trees, and his enthusiasm was responsible for the gift of several thousand from the city of Tokyo. There could be no more delightful gift from one city to another. Sometime during the first half of April Americans have grown accustomed to seeing in their newspapers photographs of the Japanese Ambassador's wife and children, dressed in native costume, standing under one of these cherry trees in full bloom. They make a charming picture, but in no sense a startling or unknown one, as would have been the case not so many decades ago.

Probably the first time Japanese people were ever seen in the United States was in May, 1860, when an ambassador arrived in Washington to pay his respects to President Buchanan in return for Commodore Perry's visit to Japan. A suite of sixty gentlemen, many of high rank, accompanied him. Half the population of the capital witnessed the landing of these strange visitors from their flag-decked ship. Helen Nicolay gives an interesting account of the event in her book, "Our Capital on the Potomac." "The great moment of their visit was their solemn official reception by the President of the United States, a function which took place at high noon, after the White House had been in the throes of expectation, indeed actually in the hands of the Nipponese, for hours. Several of the lesser members of the party had appeared in the early morning and asked to be allowed to go to the rooms assigned to them. What rites of purification these chambers underwent we shall never know. This scouting party remained in possession until the arrival of the main expedition, escorted by the police, the Marine Band, and everything else wearing a uniform that could be requisitioned in military Washington.

"Divided according to rank, the ambassadors and their personal following were conducted to the Blue Room, their subordinates to the Red Parlor, while fifty Japanese servants ranged themselves along the corridor. At midday the President and his cabinet walked down this lane of Japanese, to the East Room, after which the Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, went back to the Blue Room and returned with the ambassadors, bizarre and stately figures in the court dress of their ancient empire, the prince of highest rank in brilliant purple, those next in rank in green brocade, all wearing the flowing sleeves and trousers, the high, square little caps tied under the chin with strings, and the beautiful swords familiar to us only in pictures of long ago.

"At this first presentation they came as the direct representation of the Tycoon, and, bowing three times while they approached, paused a moment before the President in profoundest silence, then reversed their progress and, repeating the number of their bows, retired to the Blue Room, from which they emerged a second time in the character of ambassadors to present their sovereign's autograph letter. When this had been accomplished with much ceremony, the subordinates made reverence on their own account, and finally all retired, the line of servants in the corridor bending, as they went by, as wheat bends under a passing breeze.

"In view of their dignity and decorum, it is a little humiliating to have to confess that the Americans present in the East Room so far forgot their manners as to climb upon tables and chairs to get a view of the spectacle. . . .

"Buchanan was half flattered, half amused. 'They never speak without calling me emperor and His Majesty,' he told a friend. And he saw that nothing escaped them. 'They are always sketching and taking notes of things,' and his summing up was: 'They are very proud too. They bow very low, but they won't do more than is prescribed for them in their instructions.' They had brought with them fifteen packing cases full of rich gifts, some of which still adorn the Executive Mansion. In return Mr. Buchanan presented them with medals."

The citizens of Washington—almost, one might say, of the United States — would be in unanimous agreement that none of the "rich gifts" of 1860 could possibly have given half the joy that the cherry trees now bring every spring. From the day when the tiny buds show deep pink until the full-blown blossoms fling fairy clouds of white around the Tidal Basin the trees are things of beauty. To fully savor their loveliness, one must walk around the Basin—preferably in the early morning quiet and freshness—stopping often to look up through snowy or delicate pink sprays of exquisite, fragile blossoms toward the blue April sky. Sometimes there is a flash of scarlet across the sky and a pair of cardinal birds swoops down into one of the trees, expressing their appreciation of Japanese cherry blossoms in liquid song. Japan itself, one feels, could scarcely be lovelier.

Last Snow

The trees retain the swirling drift of
snowflakes
That pelted them aslant in the
wind's power.
The elm boles rise in high white
Gothic arches.
Each twig now blossoms with a
crystal flower.

Though all the winter they have
brusquely shaken
Free from such burden as they
carry now,
Today they are reluctant to remove it.
They hold it tightly to each curving
bough.

There is a sadness for all things departing.
Cling tighter, branches, hold this
melting snow—
So short, so short, the hour of its
endurance—
Cling tighter, boughs, this moment
it may go.

FRED LAPE.

Pravda nezná zrušení

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

KONEČNÉ vítězství spravedlivosti v záležitostech lidí je nevyhnutelné, protože zákon Boží, určený k upevnění spravedlivosti na zemi, nemůže býti učiněn neplatným: Nechť se zjeví jakkoliv, zlo neb omyl nikdy neporazí Pravdu neb její činnost. Že zlo neb omyl někdy zdá se dosíci dočasnou převahu je jen výsledek věření v existenci od Boha oddělené. Učitelka ve škole se nerozčílí ani neztratí odvahu protože její žáci někdy nemohou správně vypracovati úkol početní. Ví, že zákony řídící vypracování úkolu nebyly vyvráceny ani zničeny a že jen žáci chybili při pokusech vypracovati úkol. Žáci, kteří se dopracovali správné odpovědi, nemusejí konati opatření, jaká jsou nutná k napravení omylu, který mohl uvésti druhé do nesnází. Co ti, kteří se mýlili? Nemusejí se individuálně učiti správné vypracovati úkol a tak pokročiti ve své práci?

Kristus Ježíš pravil, "Nebe a země pominou, ale slova má nikoli nepominou." "Slova," o nichž se Ježíš zmínil, byla nepochybně ta, která se vztahovala na jeho zjevení Krista neb Pravdy, vždy přítomného Spasitele.

Slovo Boží zjevuje všechnost Boha. Zjevuje lidskému rozumu všemohoucnost Boha. Když rozumíme moci Boha, jsme schopni dokázati v naší vlastní zkušenosti, že Pravda, pochopena a zjevně dokázána, činí omyl neplatným a vyhání jej. Pravda je universální při užití a účinkem. Určité zapření existence omylu a jeho zdánlivé činnosti prostřednictvím duchovního porozumění je krok v zjevném dokazování této universální uzdravovací moci.

Na stránce 13 "Unity of Good" (Jednotnost Dobra) Mary Baker Eddy praví: "Princip hudby nezná rozladění. Bůh je neodvislé bytí harmonie. Jeho universální zákony, Jeho nezměnitelnost, nejsou porušeny v mravouce jako nejsou porušeny v hudbě. Pro Něho není morální neharmonie, jak poznáme tou mírou jakou nabudeme pravé porozumění pro Božství." V tomto výroku je zjevena příčina, proč "pravda nemůže býti zrušena," jak Mrs. Eddy praví na stránce 442 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu).

Co o zdánlivé činnosti zla? Což se často nezdá, že zlo vítězí? Když zlo neb omyl je odhalován, když je odstraňován, zdá se mnohdy býti úctu vzbuzujícím; ale je jen poznáván jako to, co je—iluse. Učitelce ve škole a těm žákům, kteří správně vypracovali úkol početní, omyl nebyl úctu vzbuzujícím; byl neskutečným. Pravda o úkolu byla známa, přijata a pochopena; proto na tomto bodu nebylo pro ně omylu. Ale těm žákům, kteří zápasili s omylem a kteří stále byli nejisti jaká je správná odpověď, zdál se tu býti úkol početní, který je mátl. Určité vypracování jim bylo jasné teprve tenkrát, kdy odhalili omyl a jej zavrhnuli. A co ti žáci, kteří si nevšímali potřeby vypracovati úkol? Pro ně by nebylo jiného než bludiště omylu. V tomto netečném stavu myšlenky přijmuti omylu bylo by jen traplivým místem odpočinku. Avšak nevyhnutelná potřeba přemoci obtíže by je konečně donutila hledati správné vypracování úkolu.

V šesté kapitole Druhé Královské se vypravuje o případu, v kterém služebník Elizea byl postrašen zdánlivým se objevením nepřítele. "Vstav pak ráno služebník muže Božího vyšel, a aj, vojsko obkličílo město, koni i vozové. I řekl služebník ten jeho k němu: Ach, pane můj, což budeme dělati?" Elizeus dodal mysli svému služebníku svým porozuměním ochranné, osvěcující a podporující činnosti Božího zákona dobra. "I modlil se Elizeus a řekl: 'O Hospodine, otevři, prosím, oči jeho, aby viděl. A tak otevřel Hospodin oči služebníka toho, a viděl, a aj, hora ta plná koňů a vozové ohniví okolo Elizea."

Jakou bezpečnost, jaký pokoj a jasání musel skutečně zakusiti služebník Elizeáše skrze poznání vše obklíčující přítomnosti božské Lásky, jak byla zjevena prostřednictvím modlitby "muže Božího"! Kterak lidstvo dnes potřebuje božské zjevení Křesťanské Vědy, skrze které může rozeznati všemohoucnost Boha, dobra!

Prorok Ezechiel vyslovil Slovo Boží, "Zmotanou, zmotanou, zmotanou učiním ji (čehož prvé nebývalo), až přijde ten, jenž má právo, kteréž jsem jemu dal." Na stránce 10 "Christian Healing" (Křesťanské Uzdravování) Mrs. Eddy napsala: "Pamatujme si, že Bůh—dobro—je všemohoucí; proto je zlo bezmocné. Dobro má jen jednu stranu—nemá zlou stranu; skutečnost má jen jednu stranu a to je dobrá strana."

In Pure Primeval Melody

The heavens with their stars still
turn
In pure primeval melody,
And bright the stainless dawnings
burn
Eternally, eternally;
And what the new-born poet sings
Of unheard new-found radiant
things
Shall join the ancient changeless
harmony.

—DANIEL SARGENT, in "Our Gleaming Days" (Boston: Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press.)

Truth Knows No Reversal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ultimate triumph of righteousness in the affairs of men is inevitable, because the law of God destined to establish righteousness on earth cannot be nullified. In whatever phase it may appear, evil or error never defeats Truth or its activity. That evil or error ever seems to gain temporary ascendancy is only the result of belief in an existence apart from God. The school teacher is not disturbed or discouraged because her pupils sometimes fail to solve correctly a problem of arithmetic. She knows that the laws governing the solution of the problem have not been refuted or overthrown, but that the pupils have merely erred in their attempts to solve the problem. The pupils who have gained the correct answer do not have to take measures necessary to bring about the correction of the error which may have perplexed others. What of those who have erred? Must they not, individually, learn how to solve the problem rightly, and so advance in their work?

Christ Jesus said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." The "words" to which Jesus referred were undoubtedly those which referred to his revelation of Christ, or Truth, the ever present Saviour.

The Word of God reveals the allness of God. It reveals to human understanding the omnipotence of God. When we understand the power of God, we are able to prove in our own experience that Truth, understood and demonstrated, nullifies and banishes error. Truth is universal in its application and effect. Specific denial of the existence of error and its seeming activities through spiritual understanding is a step in demonstrating this universal healing power.

On page 13 of "Unity of Good" Mary Baker Eddy says: "The principle of music knows nothing of discord. God is harmony's selfhood. His universal laws, His unchangeableness, are not infringed in ethics any more than in music. To Him there is no moral inharmony; as we shall learn, proportionately as we gain the true understanding of Deity." In this statement is revealed the reason why "truth cannot be reversed," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 442 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

What of the seeming activity of evil? Does evil not often appear to triumph? When evil or error is being exposed, when it is being eliminated, it often appears imposing; but it is only being recognized for what it is—illusion. To the school teacher and to those pupils who had worked out a problem of arithmetic correctly, error was not imposing: it was unreal. The truth about the problem was known, accepted, and understood; consequently, on that point to them there was no error. But to those pupils who were struggling with the error, and who were still uncertain as to the right answer, there seemed to be a bewildering problem. To them the positive solution was not clear until they had detected the error and cast it out. And what of those pupils who were ignoring the need of solving the problem? To them there would be nothing but the maze of error. In this apathetic condition of thought the acceptance of error would be but a fretful resting place. However, the inevitable necessity of overcoming the difficulty would eventually force them to seek the correct solution of the problem.

In the sixth chapter of II Kings is related an incident in which Elisha's servant was alarmed by the seeming appearance of the enemy: "And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, an host compassed the city both with horses and chariots. And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master! how shall we do?" Elisha reassured his servant with his understanding of the protecting, enlightening, and sustaining activity of God's law of good. "And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

What assurance, peace, and rejoicing must the servant of Elisha have realized through the perception of divine Love's all-surrounding presence, as unfolded through the prayer of "the man of God"! How mankind today needs the divine revelation of Christian Science, through which to discern the omnipotence of God, good!

The prophet Ezekiel voiced the Word of God, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it: and it shall be no more, until he come whose right it is; and I will give it him." On page 10 of "Christian Healing" Mrs. Eddy has written: "Let us remember that God—good—is omnipotent; therefore evil is impotent. There is but one side to good,—it has no evil side; there is but one side to reality, and that is the good side."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

Full Circle

One of the greatest dangers of living in large towns is that we have too many neighbours and human fellowship is too cheap. We are apt to become wearied of humanity; a solitary green tree sometimes seems dearer to us than an odd thousand of our fellow-citizens. . . .

Some such thoughts as these came to me, at first, in my curious little glimpse of solitude. I am possessed by an ampler mood than men commonly know, and feel that I can fashion the world about me to my changing whims; my spirit overflows, and seems to fill the quiet, drooping countryside with sudden light and laughter; the empty road and vacant fields, the golden atmosphere and blue spaces are my kingdom, and I can people them at will with my fancies. Beautiful snatches of poetry come into my head, and I repeat a few words, or even only one word, aloud and with passionate emphasis, as if to impress their significance and beauty upon a listening host. Sometimes I break into violent little gusts of laughter, for my own pleasure. At other times I sing, loudly and with abandon. . . . I even indulge in one or two of those swaggering day-dreams of boyhood in which one finds oneself suddenly raised to some extraordinary eminence, the idol of millions, a demigod among men, from which height one looks down with kindly scorn on those myopic persons who did not know true greatness when they saw it, sarcastic schoolmasters and jeering relatives for the most part.

Only by such heightened images, seemingly more applicable to centuries of riotous life than half an hour's sauntering, can I suggest in stubborn words the swelling mood that first comes to me with this sudden, unexpected seclusion. But as the morning wears away, the jubilation arising from this new expansion of oneself dwindles and perishes; the spirit wearies of its play. The road stretches out its vacant length, a few last leaves come fluttering down, and the sun grows stronger, sharpening the outline of the hills. The day is lovelier than ever. But I met no one by the way, and even the distant sounds of men's travail and sport have died down. After a time the empty road and silent valley become vaguely disquieting, like a great room spread for a feast, blazing with lights, opulent in crimson and gold, and yet all deserted and quiet. . . .

I walk in loneliness. Suddenly, I see a tiny moving figure on the road before me, and immediately it focuses my attention. What are walls, fields, trees and cows compared with this miraculous thing, a fellow human being. . . As I keep my eyes fixed on the nearing figure the last of my vague fancies and egotistical imaginings are blown away; my mind is engrossed by the solidly romantic possibilities of the encounter. Just as I was glad to escape from the sight and sound of men, so I am eager now to break my solitude: the circle is complete. And as we come up together, the stranger and I, I give him a loud greeting, and he, a little startled, returns the salute; and so we pass on, fellow-travellers and nameless companions in a great adventure, knowing no more of each other than the brief sight of a face, the sound of a voice can tell us.—J. B. PRIESTLEY, in "Self-Selected Essays." (New York: Harpers.)

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Reichsbank Head Reaffirms Stand Against Inflation

Rediscount Credits to Be Repaid at Once Under Final Decision

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 7—The German Reichsbank has decided to repay immediately the $70,000,000 rediscount credits it is still holding from foreign central banks for maintenance of the stability of the German mark, the Reichsbank president, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, declared at today's general meeting of the bank.

In certain quarters it was reported yesterday that the Reichsbank had already accepted these credits for a further three months as from March 4, and only to be repaid at the end of this period, but the Reichsbank action was even more prompt.

For this credit (which amounted to $120,000,000 when it was first granted during the 1931 crisis) Germany has already paid 77,000,000 marks (about $18,480,000). Dr. Schacht said that not only was a continuation of such payments unnecessary since these credits in no way helped the German currency situation, but he also refused to accept foreign creditors' demands that because of dollar fluctuations the gold clause in the agreement should be strengthened.

German currency is stable and there is no danger of inflation, Dr. Schacht said, adding that all currency theories propounded today, whatever their name, must have one end—stabilization of currency. The financial crisis of 1931 had shown certain defects in the German banking system and these must and could be normally reformed, he declared.

Dr. Schacht is against all fantastic schemes for making work, which are thought of in terms of milliards of marks, regarding such plans as an inheritance of the mentality of the inflation period, adding that real economic improvement is possible only by supporting agriculture with restricted imports and industry with new orders.

The Reichsbank president's speech belied reports that he might support solution of unemployment by measures which would affect the currency, showing that he follows largely the guarded policy of his predecessor Dr. Hans Luther.

Machado Promises Revival for Cuba

HAVANA, April 7 (AP)—President Machado's semiannual message to Congress, made public yesterday, promised the island better things economically.

The Government departed from usual procedure in making the message public before it was read to the Senate. A new Congress convened Monday, but the upper chamber in three working days has not managed to obtain a quorum.

Declaring the Administration's intention to "bring about improvement in our economic and fiscal situation" through coördinated laws, the Executive praised the measures passed by the Congress last week, and promised to submit complementary legislation shortly. The Senate and House last week voted and the Executive signed legislation declaring a two years' moratorium on mortgage foreclosures, and authorizing the President to suspend payments on the national debt, internal and external, if he deemed that advisable. A bill to empower him to revise tariffs has passed the Senate and is pending in the House.

Inspirational Program Sought In Contest for Club Women

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—Where is the woman's club with a good program? The General Federation of Women's Clubs asks the question and is instituting a contest in order to find out.

No dull programs need apply. None that leave the audience murmuring, "Well, that's over at last." None that cause a great difference of opinion as to what it all was about anyway. Certainly none that fail to inform, to educate, and to inspire.

There is no limitation as to subjects. The program may be designed to shed light on Congress, or the conservation of trees, or armament limitation. In fact almost any kind of a topic will do so long as it is "American" and embodies the development of a greater unity of community, state and country.

The five rules governing the contest require that the program be "All-United States in character and spirit," have a definite purpose developed by related topics, be original in adaptation of helps and outlines consulted, conform with federation objectives, and include an adequate bibliography printed in the yearbook.

Mrs. Harriette K. Sparks of Frankfort, Indiana, chairman of the contest, says: "This is the time for concentrated action in the encouragement of the club women of the nation to inform themselves as a group on the past history of their country and upon the mechanism of their government. This is an opportune time to make themselves an integral part of this history-making period of the country by an intensive study of existing conditions with a view to remedial legislation that will bring to bear a pressure that only an informed, clear-thinking American womanhood can bring, for nonpartisan, patriotic action in meeting the present-day crisis and for the upholding of the high ideals of the founders of the nation."

No local club can enter the contest by itself. State federations are required to announce their intention of holding state contests in which the winners of district contests will compete, the winner in each state to be entered in the national competition by Jan. 1, 1935.

Ickes Indorses Indian Culture As Safeguard for Aborigines

Favors Ancient Ceremonials and Education to Fit 'First Americans' to Live Among Own People

By TA-DE-WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Indian children should be educated on the reservation near their homes and not taken long distances to boarding school, according to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

The Indian children should be educated for themselves according to individual talent and local environment, the Secretary is reported to believe. He also indorses the view that Indians should be allowed to continue their own ceremonials; three important points indeed, so Indians and their friends think.

The first two points are closely connected. Indians educated near their homes will naturally wish to become proficient in some industry that offers a livelihood on their own reservation. During the present stringency those Indian children who are growing up among their people are generally viewed as happier than the Indians who have graduated from some distant school. The latter without positions at the present time have discarded all things Indian, but have not been accepted by the whites and feel themselves aliens in their parents' homes.

No Place of Refuge

The placement bureau of the Indian Department is doing its utmost to locate Indian graduates, but it is powerless to find positions for the many who want employment, and, in the meantime, these Indians have no place of refuge. The exceptions are the Indian leaders who have educated themselves to serve their people.

In direct contrast, the lot of the Indian boy or girl who is educated near home in a happy one. The native ones still think that Indian songs and customs are to be cherished. During these days of unemployment the Indian girl sits at a loom and weaves a blanket or learns from some old Indian woman how to make baskets and mold pottery. The youth will not scorn the teachings of the silversmith if he has talent in this ancient art. Thus the Indian arts and crafts will continue and perhaps spread.

Once in a day school in Laguna, N. M., the writer watched Indian boys and girls paint designs according to the dictates of their fancy and their ingenuity. The designs were those common to their tribe—the semicircular cloud pattern with the oblique lines for rain and the squash blossoms and many others. Then under the direction of their sympathetic Indian teacher they turned to their lesson in arithmetic, after which they hastened away to their adobe homes, happy with their parents and educated in a way that will count most where they live. Perhaps, too, those designs they paint today may be useful in their own arts or in the modern textiles industry.

Songs as Old as the Pueblos

Now for the secretary's third point, the ceremonials of the Indians. As the planting season approaches in the Southwest, there will be corn ceremonials in most of the pueblos, elaborate but not costly, for the costumes are the treasured heirlooms brought forth for such occasions. The songs they will sing are as old as the pueblos.

Some of these ceremonials last three days, involving much preparation, a lot of enjoyment and presenting tableaus pleasing to the eye, yet the expense of these three days' festivities is practically nothing.

Besides these, there are purposeful and profound rites, with prayers to the infinite One to make the corn grow and provide an abundant harvest.

Recently Mr. Oliver La Forge, ethnologist and author, who has lived much among the Indians, said he was a guest of an old Indian in one of the pueblos of the Southwest. This Indian knew the songs of his people and one night seven young men, who lived at the other end of the pueblo, plied into an auto, quite in the modern fashion, drum and all, and drove to this old Indian's house. Although they talked in the breezy, slangy fashion of the present-day youth, the songs were of an older, more moderate world and the singers seemed to feel the quietude of canyons and deserts as they sang. Old and new rubbed elbows.

In the East, there is the wedding ceremonial dance of the Penobscots given in the evening of the day when two young people marry. Then anyone who desires may dance, a dance resembling the quadrilles of the "Gay Nineties," a dance given without cost, for the musician is simply one of the Indians who goes along shaking a short horn rattle. One song the writer heard sung at such a dance is just typical of the refreshingly simple note of Indian ceremonials, for the words freely translated are: "Come everybody, come and dance and be happy."

Delaware Is Ablaze With Peach Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., April 7—The peach orchards of lower Delaware are reported in full bloom by the president of the State Board of Agriculture. The great orchards near Dover always attract many nature lovers from adjacent states who come by trains and motorcars to witness this most beautiful floral picture of the fruit belt that the Delmarva Peninsula has to offer.

Hundreds of acres are buried beneath the pink blossoms of the peach orchards, which later fade out to make way for the glorious blossoms of the tens of thousands of apple trees which follow the flowering of the peach trees. Already the plum trees are in full flower, great "flags" of white dotting the landscape throughout the State.

Harriman Is Indicted On New York Charges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 7—A federal grand jury has indicted Mr. Joseph W. Harriman on charges that he made false entries totaling $1,713,225 in the books of the Harriman National Bank & Trust Company.

The indictment, which was brought against Mr. Harriman yesterday, contains 14 counts, the total possible sentence under which is 70 years' imprisonment and fines aggregating $70,000.

Each count charges that Mr. Harriman during 1931 and 1932, when he was president of the institution, made false entries against the account of a depositor to conceal from the national bank examiner the fact that he had manipulated funds in an effort to support the price of the bank stocks after the crash of 1929.

Wets Forecast Repeal From State Reports

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Feminine anti-prohibition hosts comprising the women's organization for national prohibition reform closed their fourth annual convention here yesterday with predicted ratification of the repeal amendment within a year.

It was made in a formal statement founded on reports of 40 state organization leaders, 35 of whom expressed confidence their states would ratify promptly. The other five expected "a stiff battle."

But among the eight states not reporting, the organization considered three—Nevada, Louisiana and South Dakota—so "safely in the wet column" that ratification by the necessary 36 states was assured. Other non-reporting states were Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Utah and Oklahoma. Virginia, Georgia, New Hampshire, Nebraska and North Dakota were the five listed for the "greatest ratification resistance."

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

For Sunday, April 9

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. WSXAA, 49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-278m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1360kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Dept. 345, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bank at Shanghai 'Investing' $63,000 In Farm Students

Will Give Good Results, Says Manager of Philanthropic Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — A leading Chinese bank in Shanghai, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, has decided to make an "investment" of $63,000 with the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, an American missionary institution. With this money the college will provide scholarships for 10 Chinese students to study for three years, specializing in agricultural and rural coöperatives. It will also obtain the services of two foreign experts, one from the United States and the other from Europe, to investigate and develop agricultural reforms in China.

For a year past, the Shanghai bank has partially financed the experimental farm conducted by the University of Nanking at Wukiang, about 20 miles from Nanking. The bank's officials have been so pleased with the results of this work that they have increased appropriations to the university.

The general manager of the bank, K. P. Chen, in explaining the appropriation, declared: "From its beginning, the directors of this bank have contributed annually to some form of social service. At present, China's agricultural problems seem worthy of the most earnest attention. It seems to us good business to do what we can to improve Chinese agriculture. When farmers become prosperous, our business will benefit.

"For some time, we have observed with sympathetic attention the work in rural coöperatives being done by the University of Nanking. We have decided our money can be invested in nothing which will bring better results."

Boston Art Notes

Boston City Club

The walls of the exhibiting corridor of the City Club (Ashburton Place entrance) are hung with etchings by Mr. Frederick Garrison Hall. The prints of this Bostonian are well known. He has specialized in Old World architecture and perfected his craftsmanship.

As etcher, Mr. Hall does not take certain advantages of the medium in architectural subjects, which might almost be exchanged with copper engraving. However, when he portrays landscapes, he has the freedom and ease and lineal waywardness permissible in aquafortis. His landscapes are tonal, atmospheric; they have a poetic quality which is lacking altogether in the dispassionate, objectively rendered depictions of buildings.

To one who has seen almost too many etchings made by contemporaries, Mr. Hall is impressive for his conscientious performance. He does not resort to the slurring, spectacular tricks so common among print makers. He may not catch the eye as quickly as others, but he can hold the attention longer than they.

Goodspeed's

At Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place, there may be seen a variety of reproductions in color of works by masters. The advance made in the manufacture of facsimilies in the last dozen years is phenomenal. In certain branches of the arts, as for example, the pen-and-ink drawing, the aquarelle, the pencil sketch, the reproduction becomes deceptively close to the original. Here there may be seen such examples as water colors by Constantin Guys, that gifted Frenchman who was an artistic link between Daumier and Degas. There may also be seen amusing sketches by Ostade, the Dutchman, drawings by Rembrandt, and reproductions of the Little Masters of Germany. It is a very enjoyable display and gives us an idea of how the masters can be brought into the home and schoolroom.

At the Society for Art and Craft on Park Street, there is a display of metal craft including old pieces.

D. A.

Peruvian Cabinet Resigns

LIMA, Peru, April 7 (AP)—The Peruvian Cabinet headed by Premier Jose Manzanilla has resigned, it was announced today. Reliable information was that the resignations were submitted yesterday so that President Cerro would be free to appoint a new Cabinet on Sunday when the new Constitution will be published.

Milk Bottle Sale Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORKSHOP, Eng.—A new glass works purchased at a cost of £60,000 is being opened by the Coöperative Wholesale Society at Worksop, Lancashire. The chief product of the works will be glass milk bottles, for which there is a large and growing demand on the part of coöperative societies.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Seashore rest home; quiet, restful bungalows; near church; large lawn; nurse in attendance. 7777 Ivanhoe St. MRS. H. E. ELLIOTT.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE: AN INSPIRATIONAL HOME—A world traveler has said of it, "I knew of no location in the world to surpass it for grandeur of view." Overlooking the gorgeous Rocky Mountain Range, yet within the limits of this beautiful City. Complete home, lovely garden, at a most attractive price. Boston, California and Denver references. Address A. D., 911 Central Savings Bank Building, Denver.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Earl money; sell high grade fashionable wearing apparel accessories; liberal commissions; unsurpassed values assure steady income. WHITE, 156-N West 86th St., N. Y. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

NUMBER cultured, refined women can earn good commission as "Stylists" for nationally known line sportswear, dresses; stunning new Spring creations; a plan that's different; many friends more essential than selling experience; your chance for unusual connection with large responsible company. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 345, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANIMALS

PEKINGESE PUPS from pedigreed champion stock. 121 CLARK RD., BROOKLINE, MASS.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS., 82 Fairmount St.—5 rooms, all improvements, hot-water heat; 3-family house. Tel. Blue Hills 2585.

NEW YORK CITY

309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away. 1 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished VERY INVITING RENTALS! Free gas for cooking and refrigeration, 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

WARE HALL

383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.

APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE

Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 846 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

N. Y. C., 504 West 143rd St. (4 C)—Six months; 4 rooms, 3 exposures, elevator, Frigidaire, antique furniture; $70. Edgecombe 4-3334.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED—Business woman share apartment Christian Scientist preferred. Box 81 c/o Representative The Christian Science Monitor, 1387 Natl. Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

CLEANING AND DYEING

VALENCIA SHOPPE, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Com. 7723—Any ladies' or men's plain garments cleaned 49c; we call and deliver.

FOOD PRODUCTS

WILDERNESS HONEY, the flower's fragrance is its flavor; one 2½-lb. can 50 cents, six 2½-lb. cans $2.50; VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP, one 2½ lb. can 55 cents; both direct from farm and guaranteed absolutely pure. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BROOKS FARM EGGS STRICTLY FRESH H. W. CONNOR, Dorchester, Mass. Blu. 7405

HAND-MADE NECKTIES EXPERT PEARL AND BEAD STRINGING MRS. LEILA WHITE 45 Elm Hill Ave., Roxbury, Mass. Gar. 2712

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN would share her home in country with lady needing companionship, or one wishing quiet; pleasant surroundings; automobile transportation; 1 hour commuting N. Y.; references. Box X-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Furnished attractive comfortable new colonial in quiet section under large oaks for summer; every convenience, 9 rooms, 4 baths, lavatory, porch, double garage; reasonable. Write Box M-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FOR RENT—Summer residence, furnished, at Point Allerton; excellent view; 8 rooms, bath, electric range; 2-car garage; references required. MRS. F. L. EMERY, Lexington, Mass. Tel. Lex. 0430.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.

245604—Arm Bay, ladies', blue flowered cloth, keys, glasses, compact, etc.

226923—Umbrella, ladies', blue silk, light colored amber handle.

324017—Dresses, one green silk, one blue flowered, kimono.

CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

MILLINERY

BETTER HATS Ready made or made to order SARA HAT SHOP Room 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 2067

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, 2 rooms, for rent 3 afternoons a week. Apply 1239 Little Bldg., Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts; artists' supplies. PAUL PHILLIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Plenty of parking space. Tel. Lat. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation.

Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2043 45th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.; tel. Astoria 8-10171.

PIANOS TUNED and repaired; references given. HERBERT A. THOMPSON, Milton, Mass.; tel. RIVerhills 0647.

RADIO SERVICE

INSTALLATION REPAIRS ALFRED R. STARR, RADIO ENGINEER New noise-proof aerial reducer; man-made static SPECIALIZING IN NOISE REDUCTION Academy 2-3263 316 West 102nd St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Beautiful Malba on L. I. Sound

Delightful, exclusive residential community, 12 miles from Times Square; private bus makes 12-minute connection with subways, railroad, theatres, shops; 2 new Christian Science churches within 2½ miles; exceptional values from $10,000 up; a few rentals from $60.00 monthly. For additional information phone Mrs. Morrison, Ind. 2-4420, Agent for OLIVER CHAMP, Real Estate, PARSONS BLVD. and 147TH AVE., WHITESTONE, L. I.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Modern 2-family; near Lackawanna school, etc.; 13 rooms, 3 baths, garage; very reasonable. Box X-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—To let, pleasant room in modern single house; no other guests; meals if desired; handy to Boston; reasonable. Tel. ARL. 0037-M.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 6177.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 82 So. Burnet St.—Attractive, warm, second-floor room; homelike; reasonable, convenient. Orange 4-1163.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Four rooms and bath for rent; heat and hot water supplied. 406 Warwick Avenue.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Exceptionally pleasant furnished room, hot and cold water, convenient to transportation, for business man or woman seeking refined home environment; attractive grounds, large piazza; breakfast and dinner optional; reference required. L-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 2647 B'way—Comfortable room, pleasant environment, reasonable, kitchen privileges; convenient transportation. MITCHELL, Tel. Ri. 9-4186.

N. Y. C., 90th (Riverside Drive)—Attractive, sunny, double or single; kitchen privilege; homelike, convenient location; reasonable. Riverside 9-7255.

N. Y. C., 15 West 98th—Beautiful furnished room, modern; subway, church one block; refined home; reasonable; gentleman. Riv. 9-3851.

PHILADELPHIA, 1715 North 16th St.—Large, furnished, second-floor bedroom, sitting room, bath, private porch, extension phone; owner; other desirable room. Stevenson 3466.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 814 N. C. Ave.—Large second floor front room, April 15 to 29th (Cherry Blossom time), $10, with housekeeping privilege $12.50; single bed, $7.

Local Classified

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant rooms with board; quiet, comfortable home with large piazza. Regent 1322.

PITTSFIELD, MASS. — Country home for ladies; quiet; excellent food; pine grove, grand view. Mrs. Martha J. Pugmann, YOKEN HEAT MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, married, 30 years old, excellent references; will go anywhere. WM. H. MOORE, 34 Armington St., Allston, Mass. Sta. 7462.

TRUSTWORTHY, efficient man (married), unusual capabilities, desires position any capacity you may offer; previous references hotel, office, stewarding. C. J. SMITH, 337 West 57th St., New York City.

YOUNG man, speaks German, desires position; can drive car, experienced in chicken farming. FRIESE, 209 North 37th St., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FIFTEEN years' experience assisting management of hotel; experience in all branches of hotel work; ability in advertising and sales work. MISS BESS BENNET, 38 Burnet St., Maplewood, N. J.

GOVERNESS COMPANION — Gentle woman experienced, capable, excellent testimonials; children 3 years up. N. Y. C. Box 809, 340 West 85th St., New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, with 10 years' experience, desires position; care of older people, or school children; good cook. MRS. MAUD HILL, 90 Locust Ave., Worcester.

LADY wishes to place responsible governess of highest integrity who has been in her employ for 11 years; also well qualified as companion. MRS. WARREN B. WASH, 410 Park Ave., New York City.

NURSERY governess, American, useful in household, sewing; experienced; references; go anywhere. Apt. 23, 431 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

TWO friends wish position together as cook-housekeeper and chambermaid-waitress; good English and American references; city apartment preferred. Write Box S-10, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

ATLANTIC, MASS.—6-room furnished home and garage for rent; near water. Phone Granite 5691-M.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE HISTORY COURSES—King James Version as greatest English classic; reading aloud; Boston pronunciation. MISS BLANCHARD, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Lex. 2-6880.

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT, *Singing* Private pupils, class instruction moderate rates. Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72nd St., N. Y. C. Telephone Endicott 2-4800

WALTER M. ARNO PIANIST and TEACHER VOCAL COACHING 78 Huntington Avenue, Boston Ken. 9407

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOR summer months, colonial home, on shore new Lake Sebasticook; electricity, bath, garage, boating, fishing. NETTIE BUSHNELL, Mayfield, N. Y.

MALBA, L. I.—Charming colonial home, 1 year's lease; gorgeous Sound view; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, decorate to suit, coach at door, $125 monthly. Phone MRS. MORRISON, Ind. 2-4420. Agent for OLIVER CHAMP, Real Estate, Whitestone, L. I.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, sun porch, heat, continuous hot water, electric refrigeration. MRS. MORGAN PRITCHARD, 353 South St., Pittsfield, Mass.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, REPAIRING, REFINISHING, REGLUEING—Will serve at home or office. AL WARNER, 229 W. 46th St., New York City. Chickering 4-7500.

WANTED

OFFER $15 to $30 for plain green or blue rug in good condition, 9x12 or 12x15. Phone Hingham 0407 (Hingham, Mass.).

MASS. COLLEGE student would chauffeur party of visiting Chicago after June 21 or would consider any work for summer; experienced. J-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, NEW YORK CITY—Best care given a piano in reliable home; also will purchase reasonably priced D. C. radio, 6-8 tubes, good condition. Univ. 4-4812.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED A small attractively furnished house near Boston to rent by the month. Box J-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEARING APPAREL

FOR Franklin Wear Lingerie and Hosiery more reasonable and durable than ever, call MISS M. BURNETT, 26 Ardale St., Roslindale. Parkway 4933-M.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll, Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

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of Every Description

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Dresses $5 up
Lingerie $1.19 up
Hosiery 50c up
Dress Alterations Free
JENNY MARSHALL
EDNA BORN
BLAKE BUILDING
50 Temple Place, Room 818

HATS

Have become a big factor in freshening up *your wardrobe.* You will be sure to find one at

BLANCHE M. JOHNSON
12 WEST STREET ROOM 402
Let us re-style your old hat after the new French models—$3.50

Hats of Distinction
This model is an example of the individuality this shop emphasizes, at moderate prices
Mary E. Goss
120 Tremont Street Shop 408

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MYSTIC LINEN SERVICE
Suppliers of
HOOVERS OR GOWNS FOR LADIES, OVERALLS, COATS, APRONS AND TOWELS FOR STORES, RESTAURANTS, BEAUTY PARLORS AND DOCTORS
94 HILLSIDE AVENUE, MELROSE, MASS.
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Roofers and Metal Workers
Gutters, Cornice, Skylights, Ventilators, Conductors, Roofing Shields.
Special Attention Will Be Given to All Repair Work.
26 SCOTIA STREET Tel. Kenmore 2507

FOR EASTER
New French Inspired Hats $5 up
Remodeling a Specialty
Mme.
BUETTEL ARNOULD
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Commercial and Social Stationery
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Artistic Haircutting
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Permanent Waving
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Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

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PERMANENT WAVING for DIFFICULT HAIR is our specialty.
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers
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PERMANENT WAVING
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Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
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A selected group of fine suitings and top coatings is now awaiting your choice. Values begin at $17.50.
Your present garments may also be cleansed, pressed and repaired at a nominal charge.
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All kinds of Laundry Service.
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FRESH DUCKLING FOR YOUR EASTER DINNER
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Order Them Where They Grow
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R. W. SHATTUCK & CO., Inc.
Established 1857
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The 9 most useful
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Aluminum Cooking Utensils
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SHOE STORE
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ARLINGTON CENTER

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Store
639 MASS. AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.
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WEST SOMERVILLE SOMERVILLE

Your Easter Box of Candy and Your Ice Cream for Easter Dinner Delivered
Phone Arl. 2608
HATTIE'S
813 Broadway 75 Park Avenue

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Cleaning—Dyeing—Pressing
Fur Remodeling Our Specialty
We Call and Deliver
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and other Flowering Plants for Easter
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LARGE VARIETY OF SPRING FLOWERS
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We make your old shoes look like new. Best materials and reliable prices. Work on ladies' shoes a specialty.
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BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

We invite you
TO LISTEN IN ON OUR BROADCAST
Tomorrow, SATURDAY, April 8, 10:15 a.m.
STATION WNAC
Headquarters for
Easter Ice Cream, Candies and Novelties
Fiske's Candy Shops
3 Brattle St., Cambridge — Univ. 8681
Payson Park — Belmont 2265

Fresh Air — Sunshine — Restful — Sleep
Ask for Catalogue
Cambridge Furniture Company
438 MASS. AVE. — Univ. 3671

Whittemore's
FRIENDLY SHINE SET
for Black, Tan, White and Colored Shoes.
Russell A. Cameron
HARDWARE
26 BRATTLE STREET — Univ. 6760

COSTUME JEWELRY
for Gifts from Derby's
will surely please.
1933 values better than ever.
JOHN H. DERBY—JEWELER
2 STORES — EST 1907
HARVARD SQ. CAMBRIDGE | DAVIS SQ. SOMERVILLE

CAMBRIDGE TRUST CO.
GENERAL BANKING & TRUST SERVICE
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
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MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Watch for Our Specials for the Easter Week-End
Frank P. Merrill Company
Univ. 5600

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ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. — Uni. 9490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Whitefield Hall Cafe
Luncheons 50c and 65c
Dinners 65c, 85c and $1
19 GARDEN STREET — Univ. 3984
Near Washington Elm
Near Washington Elm

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WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville.

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EASTER
TOP COATS and SUITS
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The Prettiest Hats in Town at the
Royal Hat Shop
Pre-Easter selling of One Thousand Choice Hats at $1.88.
349 MAIN STREET

F. H. LANE COMPANY
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
You'll Find the New Spring
SUITS and TOP COATS
Remarkable Values. Don't Fail to See Them

JOHN C. MERCER
Registered Optometrist
Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted
412 MAIN STREET — Tel. 771

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Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET — Tel. 586

Drew "Arch-Rest" Shoes
Now as Low as $6.00
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Fitchburg's Largest Selection of Quality Wearing Apparel
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CLOVER HILL FARMS
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FITCHBURG
(Continued)

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9 Blossom Street
The 1933 Easter Millinery is *different.*
Our Line Will Please You
Prices Are $2.00 to $5.00
The Brightness of a Blossoming Plant is typical of the Easter Season.
We have a choice variety of Cut Flowers. Let us help you to convey YOUR Easter message.
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TYDOL GAS
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We can supply you with
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The Big Department Store of the North Shore
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Twenty-Nine Departments
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QUALITY HARDWARE CO.
103 MERRIMACK STREET
OUR FIRST
ANNIVERSARY SALE
still going on. Only 2 days to take advantage of our Low Prices on Paints—Hardware—Wall Paper—Kitchen ware. We carry a full line of "BRECK'S" SEEDS and Fertilizers at Reasonable Prices.
"THINK OF QUALITY" Free Delivery

EASTER CARDS
and Decorations
Jig-Saw Puzzles Rented and Sold.
Typewriters Sold, Rented and Repaired.

The Stationery Shop
27 WASHINGTON SQ. — Tel. 1472

LET US HELP YOU
WITH YOUR SPRING CLEANING
Curtains, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts and Pillows a Specialty.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. — Tel. 164

Dress Well for Easter
FASHION PARK
Suits and Topcoats
Mallory Hats—$3.50
Stetson Hats—$5.00

The Manhattan Shop
9 Merrimack St. — Tel. 5137

Best Quality Vegetables Meats and Groceries

TAYLOR'S MARKET
18 WINTER STREET — Tel. 230

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP
HELEN K. HORTON, *Prop.*
Is your hair as lovely as you want it to be? Make it so with a
HARPER PERMANENT WAVE
Call 930 for appointment.
Taylor Arcade, Room 45

HINGHAM

LOVELL, *the Florist*
Our potted plants and cut flowers are at their best for the Easter season.
PRICES IN KEEPING WITH THE TIMES

Anderson Brothers
S&W Pineapple, No. 2½ cans.....3 for 65c
S&W Black Cherries No. 2½ cans, 2 for 95c
Orange Marmalade, 4 lb. jar.....59c
Columbia Chicken Soups....3 cans for 25c

BENNER'S
May we show you our stock of women's and children's underwear and hosiery?

Walsh & Packard, Inc.
HARDWARE
Bone Meal, Lime, Grass and Other Seeds, Rakes, and All Gardening Equipment.

Dykemans' Drug Store
Special boxes for Easter candies for the children ranging in price from 50c to $2 a pound.

HOLYOKE

NOW
STUDIO MODELS
for Easter $7.50
GOLD STRIPE STOCKINGS
75c up
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
275 HIGH STREET

Sinclair The Florist
OAK AND APPLETON STREETS
Announcing the Opening of
CHILDS
CASH and CARRY BASEMENT
Quality Shoes at Low Prices
275 HIGH STREET

Spring Clothes
for Little Tots
Girls—sizes 2-9 years.....$5.75 to $9.75
Boys—sizes 1-6 years.....$3.00 to $5.95
The REAL BABY SHOP
264 MAPLE STREET — *Opp. The Strand*

The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET
Silk Crepe Slips, bias cut, White, Tan, Rose and Pink.
$1.00 — $1.98
Special showing of foundation garments. Very popular, $2.00 to $5.00.

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK — Dial 4122

Splendid Display of
EASTER CARDS
for Children, Family, Friends.
Ariel Candies
JIG-SAW PUZZLE LIBRARY
The Specialty Shop
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Join the Easter Parade
—and don't forget your gloves
$2.98
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

We make a large variety of
EASTER CANDIES and NOVELTIES
CHOCOLATE AND SUGAR TOYS, BASKETS, etc.
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Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Official Brake and Light Station
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DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

EASTER HATS
Individual details in distinctive types.
Scarfs. Hosiery.
amy & laura
hat shoppe
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Phone Lex. 0596-R

HAZEL BROWN BEAUTY SHOP
PERMANENTS .... $4.00 and $5.00
MARCEL...50c — SHAMPOO...50c
FINGER WAVE 75c
OIL SHAMPOO 75c
Open Wed. P. M. Evenings by appointment.
4 Waltham St. — Tel. Lex. 0879

A Select Assortment of
EASTER CARDS
NOW ON SALE
The Minute Shoppe
MRS. E. M. ROBINSON
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Lawn and Farm Fences
Lawn Fence, Farm Fence, Posts, Gates, etc. Let us figure your requirements.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
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EASTER SUITS
$16.50
Mannish Tailoring or Smart Feminine Modes
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
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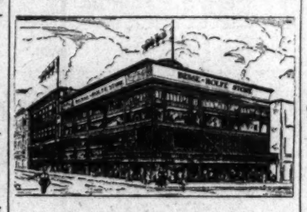
LYNN

RIGHT GOODS — FAIR PRICES


Styles and Quality
For Easter
are more outstanding this Spring than at any time in a generation.
Besse-Rolfe Store
COR. MARKET AND OXFORD STREETS
LYNN, MASS.

Your Various Rooms
THEY may require a new piece of furniture to refresh them. Come to Gifford's. Quality, price, service are all sound arguments why you'll find it profitable.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 MARKET ST. Breakers 0781 Lynn

EASTER SHOES
for Misses and Women
TIES—STRAPS
T-STRAPS—PUMPS
$2.95—$3.95
These are all brand new!
T. W. ROGERS CO
274-282 UNION STREET — LYNN

COAL—COKE—OIL
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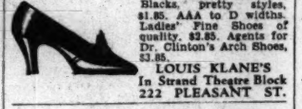
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

LYNN
(Continued)

EASTER MILLINERY
$1.98 to $10.00
in the approved spring shapes, materials and colors.
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET — LYNN



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A beautiful line of
EASTER CARDS
is now ready at
The UNIQUE
205 LEWIS STREET — LYNN

LAMPER'S
PENN. ANTHRACITE
NEW ENGLAND COKE
3 CENTRAL SQUARE, LYNN

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We have some very attractive Jewelry to wear with the new Easter Costume.
GEORGE DOWNIE, *Jeweler*
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Cleansers and Dyers
Ladies' and Men's Garments
Thoroughly Cleansed and Pressed
75 cents
EXPERT REPAIRING
JACKSON'S
55 PLEASANT ST., Malden — Tel. 0163

Easter Shoes for the Family

at modest prices. Ladies' Gray, Blue, Blonde or Blacks, pretty styles, $1.85. AAA to D widths. Ladies' Fine Shoes of quality, $2.85. Agents for Dr. Clinton's Arch Shoes, $3.85.
LOUIS KLANE'S
In Strand Theatre Block
222 PLEASANT ST.

Easter Specials
Baker Clothing Company is now showing its line of new spring topcoats and suits in the latest styles and shades.
Topcoats, $16.50, $18.50, $22.50
Suits, $18.50, $22.50, and up
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
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Hairdresser

Waving—Manicuring
Facials
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Tel. 1033

MILLINERY
Distinctive Styles for My Lady
DOROTHY BENHAM
147 Pleasant St., MALDEN — Tel. 0631-W

HARRY'S
SHOE *Walk-Over* SHOP
New Walk-Over Shoes to complete the Easter Costume.
89 PLEASANT ST. — 270 MOODY ST.
MALDEN — WALTHAM

Children's and Ladies' Furnishings
The JONES STORES
MALDEN—EVERETT—MELROSE

THE PLEASANT DRESS SHOPPE
Dresses—Hosiery
Quality—Low Prices
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(Hoffman's Hosiery Store)
106 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
New Spring Line of Hosiery, Underwear, Millinery, Dresses and Coats Now Ready. Best Values

A Trial Will Convince You That
B. M. SMITH, Florist
Should Do Your Floral Work
Flowers Telegraphed—Phone Everett 3957
61 WINTHROP ST. — EVERETT, MASS.

PERMANENT WAVING
FREDERICS, $5.00 — *Including*
EUGENE, $6.50 — *Shampoo and*
REALISTIC $6.50 — *Finger Wave*
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The KERNWOOD SHOE STORE
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Best Properties Overlooking
"The Yachting Center of the World"
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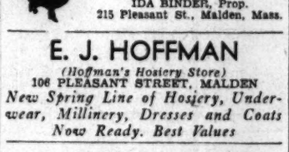
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford

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The RAYE HAT SHOP
(E. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
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COSTUME JEWELRY—HOSIERY

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(Continued)

HI HEAT — *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
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WALL PAPERS
Interior—PAINTING—Exterior
80 HANCOCK AVENUE
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HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Headquarters for Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkey
Native Fowl and Chicken
at Lowest Market Prices
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WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
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William E. Holdich, *Manager*
Prompt SERVICE *Complete*
No charge for inspection
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FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
for the Entire Family at Economy Prices
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EASTER HATS
A complete assortment of STYLES, in all colors and headsizes.
Miss NADEAU
491 MAIN STREET

W. E. Coffin, Inc.
Everything that the Home Gardener Needs for the Lawn and Garden
All supplies for Spring Cleaning and Painting.
We deliver free. — Tel. 0900
531 MAIN STREET

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New Store, 489 Main Street
Do Your
Easter Shopping
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LADY MAY SHOP
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Coal,
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street, Milton
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NEEDHAM SALES, INC.
SALES — Ford — SERVICE
PARTS
CHAPEL ST. — Phone Needham 1610

NICKERSON'S
MEN'S-BOYS' STORE
NEW STYLES HATS
University Club $3.50, Knox $5.00
NECKWEAR, 55c to $1.50
Exclusive Large Stock Always
SHOES, Friendly Five $5.00
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Permanent Waving
Modern Barber and Beauty Parlor
All lines of Beauty Culture
965 GREAT PLAIN AVENUE
Tel. Nee. 1720 — Opp. Theatre

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596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth Mass. — Luncheon — Dinner
Grade A Milk — *Afternoon Tea*
Buttermilk — *Fancy Pastries*
Heavy Cream — *Schrafft's Candies*
Ice Cream

Willey's Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
LORETTA'S
Showing of Spring Hats
323 UNION STREET, *Corner Eighth*

The FLOWER GARDEN
72 SPRING STREET
Easter Plants and Flowers
Special Coat Corsages for Easter
50c each

Macomber's
Home Style Ice Cream
For Discriminating People
If your dealer doesn't carry it
Call Clifford 669
Easter Novelties

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs

A Lovely Line of
EASTER CARDS
Also cards for every occasion.
H. S. HUTCHINSON & CO.
223-226 UNION STREET

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

You are invited to visit us and see our lovely Easter display.
Woodhouse Conservatories
CHAS. G. STURTEVANT, *Prop.*

Y. W. C. A.
invites you to use its building. It serves delicious home-cooked meals to men and women for 25c, 35c, 45c and 65c.

EDNA ROY'S CORSET SHOP
Graduate Corsetiere
805 Purchase Street — 1077 Acush. Ave.

DARTMOUTH SHOPS
A lovely line of dresses
Sizes up to 48½
270 UNION STREET, *Upstairs*

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Radio and Battery Service. Service and Repairs on All Makes of Radios and Batteries. Automobile Tires at Mail Order Prices.
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74 ELMWOOD STREET — New. No. 5095
All Kinds of Tailoring and Cleansing at Moderate Prices
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Blankenship Co.
346 CENTRE STREET
Spring Neckwear
Hosiery
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Carpenter and Builder
New Construction and Repairs
25 FALKLAND TER., BRIGHTON

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2102 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Quality Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
Full Line of Fresh Fish
Rival Canned Goods

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2098 Commonwealth Avenue
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Easter Lilies—Flowering Plants
Freshly Cut Flowers—Corsages
Member F. T. D. A.

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Boston Gardening Co.
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EASTER LILIES
Cut Flowers — Potted Plants
Fresh Fruits — Vegetables
Prices Reasonable

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FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
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Louis' Beauty Salon
Specialists in
Permanent Hair Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
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NEWTON REAL ESTATE
We hope to be of service to all who are looking to this beautiful suburb of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
Opposite Newton Centre Depot
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Newton Centre Woman's Exchange
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Easter Cards
Candy — *Fresh Eggs*

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NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
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COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown — Belmont — Waverley

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FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
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Newton Flower Shop
Newtonville
Call Newton North 2900
at any hour—day or night

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Easter Kid and Fabric Gloves—Hosiery—Neckwear—Silk Blouses—Woolen Skirts—Novelty Jewelry

ALFRED E. FULLER
BE SURE TO INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
46 Austin St. — New. No. 7304

BASLEY LUMBER
LITTLE OR LOTS
Call New. No. 5500
"You Can Depend on Us"
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NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
HATCHET BRAND Canned Goods
Come in and Browse Amidst the
New Jewelry and Linens . . . Blown Glass and Colorful Woven Fabrics . . . Persian and Italian Pottery . . . Easter Cards . . . Spring Stationery.
Come & See Shop
318 WALNUT STREET

"A SHADE BETTER"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
manufacturers of
Awning and Canvas Goods
Wedding Canopies for Rental
861-865 Washington St. — New. No. 4833

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WHY NOT PLEASE
MOTHER
with your portrait on
Mother's Day?
Portraits taken in your home or in the Studio—$6 dozen and up.
P. I. MERRY
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Quality, Style and Low Price
New Spring Creations in Women's and Misses'
DRESSES
COATS
SUITS
All at This Surprising Low Price
$9.98
WALLACE'S SECOND FLOOR
The Wallace Co.

An Opportunity to Cash In on Monitor Advertised Goods

1 Pkg. Rinso, large size	.21
1 Pound Rumford Baking Powder	.33
1 Can Bon Ami	.12
3 Bars Medium Ivory Soap	.17
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	1.00
Bring or send this adv. to our store within 10 days. We will allow you	.10
	.90

W. H. RAYNER & SON
Dial 5396 — 37 STODDARD AVE.
PROMPT DELIVERY

FOR APRIL SHOWERS
All Wool Tweed Raincoats
Showerproofed $5.95
C. H. CUTTING CO.

NEW SPRING SHOES
NOW IN
One of the largest shoe lines in western Massachusetts. You will find it difficult to match our prices for quality. Ask to see our famous Steinway Shoes.
BERKSHIRE SHOE CO.
338 NORTH STREET
Upstairs Over the Capitol Theatre

For Your Marketing Choose
KELSEY'S
So many advantages. Quality. Assortment. Low Prices. Credit Service. Free Delivery.
—TWO STORES—
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET

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Food Products
HERBERT'S MARKET
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GEORGE L. MACK
JEWELER
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
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Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?

Crystal Lake Farm
Pure Ayrshire Milk and Cream
Delivered Daily
J. G. NORTH & SONS
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New Arrivals in
HATS and FROCKS
for Easter
The Kiddies Shoppe
ON PARK SQUARE — 77 EAST ST.

QUINCY

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at
QUINT'S GREENHOUSES
1248 HANCOCK STREET, QUINCY
Easter Lilies, 25c per blossom—Choice Pots of Tulips and Hyacinths, $1.00—Hydrangea, Rose Bushes, etc., at 75c and up. "Largest Display of Cut Flowers and Plants in New England." Popular Prices.
ESPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CHURCHES

Savings Accounts
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Safe Deposit Boxes
Clubs, Christmas, etc.
Complete Trust Services
Granite Trust Company
11 Departments
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"3 Friendly Banks"

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ORMON'S MARKET
49 BEALE STREET
SPECIALS
for Week-End
Fancy Capons, 33c lb.
Crosse & Blackwell's Tomato Catsup 19c
Can of Tomato Juice Free with every bottle.

QUINCY
(Continued)

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1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
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Commercial Department
Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The MATRIX Shoe FOR MEN
For the man who demands COMFORT, STYLE and WEAR
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

SPECIAL SHOWING
NEW SPRING COATS
UNION STREET AT 250
Wadsworth's

THOMAS S. BURGIN
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Have Us Clean and Reblock Your Hat
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Prompt Delivery Service

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GRANITE 4706
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The Children's Shop
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Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
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Jewelry, Silver, Glass
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Ralph Coal Co.
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President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
'blue coal' — CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

Your Curtains Perfectly Laundered
Crisp—Fresh—Clean
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE — President 5008

Mt. Rock Suits, $30.00
Mt. Rock Fleece Top Coats, $33.50
Other Suits, $15.00 up
Other Top Coats, $12.50 up
TALBOT QUINCY CO.
1387 HANCOCK STREET

SMITH'S
DRESS GOODS STORE
Woolens—Silks—Cottons
Draperies—Curtains—Linens
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TORRE'S
Chocolate Pecan Nibble
49c a Pound
OUR OWN MAKE
READING SQUARE

Charles J. Wesson Est.
Gents' Furnishing and Shoes for the Whole Family
READING SQUARE

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co.
GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS
Savings Department and Safe Deposit
217 ESSEX STREET

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We want it known that we carry low prices.
MEN'S $3.00 UP
WOMEN'S (Arch) SHOES $4.50 UP
TRIPLE TOE HOSIERY
Louis H. Harris, 24 Central St.

SOMERVILLE

White Cross Laundry
154 Cedar St. — Somerville Mass
Our Motto:
"Less Speed—More Care"
SOMerset 1170

CLEERCOAL
Has 20% to 30% more heat. Less than a barrel of ashes to a ton. Range size suitable for heater 11.75
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TAXI
Somerset 7300
Somerville Taxi Service
CARS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
LOWEST RATES

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Coal and New England Coke
FUEL OIL
For Ranges and Heaters
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Regal Shoes
All Leathers Lowest Prices Since 1917
Also stylish shoes for women and children.
269 Elm St., Davis Sq.

Stellar
Latest Spring Topcoats and Suits
15.50 up
421 HIGHLAND AVE. DAVIS SQUARE

Sadie Jackson Preston
Spring Hats and Hosiery
Order work and remodeling at lowest prices. Hosiery Specials 55c, 3 pairs for $1.50. Open Mon., Wed. and Sat. Evenings. Other evenings by appointment.
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J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Flower Phone Som. 0416-0417
328 Broadway, Winter Hill

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Easter
will soon be here and we will have very attractive packaged chocolates and specialties. In the meantime may we have your order for Silver King Ginger Ale, Welch Grape and Tomato Juice; none better.
HARRY H. LANE CO.
97 TAYLOR STREET

ARCH SHOE
New Spring Styles in Women's
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Easter
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
1454 MAIN STREET

EAT AT BURNS'
Where food tastes like home
Waitress Service
NO TIPS—NO BEER
156 BRIDGE STREET

MONARCH
Golden Bantam Corn
Solid Pack Tomatoes
Jumbo Shrimps
Peanut Butter, lb. jar
2 for 25c
See our Big Display of Monarch Goods at all Special Prices.
Fancy New Crop Maple Sugar and Syrup $1.15 2-quart can

RUGS CLEANED
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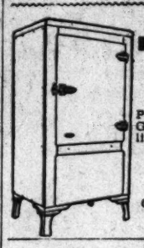

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Daily Features

The Children's Corner

When Aunt Polly Was Away

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DISTANCE," said Uncle Peter thoughtfully, and as if speaking to himself, "often makes the heart grow fonder."

"What are you thinking about, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"I hope he is thinking about Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Jennie.

"I am," said Uncle Peter, "thinking of those two children. They were, as you know, very fond of Miss Polly Pig, who more than a year ago had come all the way from California on her bicycle to visit the pigs, and had stayed ever since. But just now she was not staying with the Pigs, but had ridden away on her bicycle to visit another brother whose name was Arthur and who lived in the next State. So there they were, Aunt Polly Pig in one place and Percy Pig and Edward Elephant in another. And when they were not in school and giving all their attention to their studies Percy and Edward missed Aunt Polly so much that it seemed as if distance had actually made their hearts grow fonder. Which, of course, wasn't so because they had already been as fond of Miss Polly as any hearts could possibly be."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I think they really wanted to have her around where they could see her," said Jennie.

"That was just it," said Uncle Peter. "And what made it worse was that Aunt Polly was such a good visitor. She had gone to Uncle Arthur's for a week, and she had already stayed a month. Every day seemed longer than the day before, and it was almost more than Percy Pig and Edward Elephant could bear."

"I suppose they did something," said Jimmie, "It can't be a story unless they did something."

"They did," said Uncle Peter, "'Do you suppose, Edward,' said Percy, 'that if we wrote to Aunt Polly she would come right back?' 'I had thought of that, Percy,' said Edward. 'But we would not wish her to shorten her visit with your Uncle Arthur on our account.' 'She went for a week, Edward,' said Percy, 'and she has been there a month. So it wouldn't shorten her visit as much as if we had written three weeks ago.' 'That is true, Percy,' said Edward, 'Yes, Percy, I think we might write her a letter. We will do it together, Edward,' said Percy. 'First you can write a word, and then I will write a word.'"

"I should think that way would have taken them a long time," said Jimmie.

"It did," said Uncle Peter. "They sat down side by side at Percy's desk in his playroom, and when Percy had written a word he passed the paper and pencil to Edward, and when Edward had written a word he passed the paper and pencil back to Percy. And as they couldn't begin till after school hours, and Edward had to go home for supper, it took them three days."

"What did they say?" asked Jennie.

"When they had finished," said Uncle Peter, "the letter went like this."

Dear Aunt Polly:

We take our pens in paw to tell you how much we both hope you are enjoying your visit with Percy's Uncle Arthur. We hope you do not miss us as much as we miss you, dear Aunt Polly. We have had some skating on the pond, but we missed you so much it wasn't much fun after all. There has not been enough snow for coasting, but we do not care much because we would have missed you so much it would not have been much fun after all. But do not shorten your visit because we miss you so much that nothing we do here is much fun after all. But we thought you would be interested to know how glad we will be to see you when you come back. And so no more now from us with much love.

Yours respectfully,
Percy Pig.
Edward Elephant.

"What did Aunt Polly do when she got the letter?" asked Jennie. "I expect she came back," said Jimmie.

"She did," said Uncle Peter. "She jumped on her bicycle and came back at once."

In Lighter Vein

She

The question of why a locomotive is called "she" has been referred to an official of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He replies:

"There are many reasons for this. For instance, she wears a jacket with a yoke, pins, shields and stays. She has an apron and a lap, too. Not only does she have shoes, but she sports pumps and even hose while she drags trains behind her. She also attracts attention with puffs and mufflers, and sometimes she foams and refuses to work. At such times she needs to be switched. She needs guiding and she requires a man to feed her, but most characteristic of all is that she is much steadier when she is hooked up."

What Better Course

In a Philadelphia family recently, the engagement of a daughter was announced. A friend, calling, was met at the door by the colored maid, who announced: "No'm, Miss Alice ain't home dis aft'noon—she gone down to de class."

"What class?" inquired the visitor.

"You know, Miss Alice is gwine to be ma'ied in de fall," explained the maid, "an' she's taking a cou'se in domestic silence."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

A Match

"Old Tom's going to marry Miss Flighty. She can ride, swim, dance, sing, drive a racing car and pilot an airplane. Real all-rounder!"

"They ought to get on fine. Old Tom's quite a good cook."—*Scranton Times.*

Plain Talk

Hostess: "Oh, I'm so glad to see you here, General."

General: "Thank you."

Hostess: "But, General, I hope you won't take it personally if I say that I'm opposed to war."

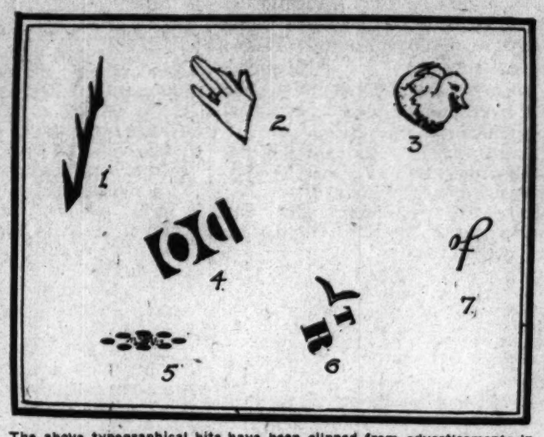
The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

THOUGHTS alone cause the round of a new birth and a new death; let a man therefore strive to purify his thoughts. What a man THINKS, *that he* IS; *this is the old secret.*

—THE MAITRAYANA UPANISHAD

Ad-O-Grams

No. 11



The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 11." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Letter—A few weeks ago a paragraph in this department invited readers to submit a letter which would collect a bill of $250 past due for three months, for 100 pairs of shoes. Many candidates have been received, from which the following have been selected:

Mr. I. A. submits this:

Dear Sirs:

May we take the liberty of again calling your attention to your past-due account in the sum of $250? The fourth monthly statement of your account is inclosed. We should appreciate hearing from you by an early mail if you have any complaint regarding the merchandise shipped.

Perhaps in the rush of daily business, the payment of this amount has been overlooked. Will you please let us have your remittance at this time, while this reminder is before you? If it would be more convenient for you to send us a check for half the amount now and the balance at the end of the month, do not hesitate to do so.

Thanking you for your past patronage and looking forward to the continuance of our business relations, we remain,

Miss E. M. S. thinks this would thaw the frozen asset:

Gentlemen:

We invite your attention to our invoice dated Dec. 10, 1932, and to the terms described therein which we believe were mutually agreeable and convenient at the time this order was taken.

Perhaps circumstances out of your control have placed you in a position of inability to meet this obligation as expected. If so, will you not acquaint us with the facts at once, and let us know what you expect to do about this account, and when, so that we may be fully informed and better able to coöperate both with you and with our own creditors?

Miss E. K. C. offers this letter:

Gentlemen:

We now have ready for advance showing our line of spring samples at especial economy prices, made possible by a fortunate buy of a good lot of leather.

When may our Mr. R— call on you? He will be glad to include you in his route for next month.

The production of our spring stock necessitated a large outlay of capital, therefore a payment on account will be appreciated.

In this connection, we trust the shipment of shoes, amounting to $250, billed several months ago, has been disposed of to advantage. This new line will undoubtedly be a quick seller.

Thanking you for many past orders, and awaiting your reply, we are,

Mrs. A. W. B. feels that this would bring a payment:

Gentlemen:

In the same spirit of good fellowship which is increasingly pervading the business world, may we suggest a little reduction on the bill of $250 which has seemed to create an impasse in our customary commercial relationship.

We feel sure that this unwonted delay on your part is only the result of the present stringency in business matters which has fallen with like handicap upon us all, and our proposal to mark off one-tenth of the original bill is no pusillanimous charitable feeling, but a sincere desire to add no featherweight to stagnated business and to keep alive our accustomed and valued interchange.

Miss L. L. recommends this approach:

Friends:

For so we still consider you and feel sure that we always shall.

When we filled your order for shoes, it was with the understanding that the bill would be paid within 30 days. Business is founded upon confidence, and so great was our confidence in you that we incurred obligations that we would not otherwise have done had we not counted upon your check when due.

We feel that your not paying us is entirely an oversight, and not an intentional withholding. We therefore bring the matter again to your consideration.

May we expect a payment on account by return mail?

S. R. DeM. submits this letter:

Gentlemen:

Our pleasant business transaction with your firm reminds us of a quotation from a great leader of people centuries ago, "Thy shoes shall be iron and brass; and as thy days, so shall thy strength be."

We believe that the sales you have made through the excellent wearing qualities of your shoes, during the past 90 days, have brought to you not only "strength" but wealth, and that you will now be pleased to share the latter with us to the amount of your bill—$250.

Miss E. E. submits a proposition:

Dear Sirs:

Realising that you are putting forth every effort to meet your obligations, and, in view of the fact that we much appreciate your kind order for the 100 pairs of shoes, we are offering you the following proposition: If $100 of your account is paid by the first of next month, we will make a discount of 10 per cent on the balance, if paid within 30 days of the first payment.

Trusting these terms will make it possible for you to meet this obligation, we are,

E. R. G. has hopes for this:

Gentlemen:

These are days in which many businesses are finding it necessary to make adjustments, conserve assets, etc. This letter is simply to assure you that we do not intend to take any but friendly steps in the matter of collecting outstanding accounts.

Of course, financial demands are continually being made upon us, and our lot would be much easier if our accounts could be translated into cash. Please write us frankly your position, and if an extension of time is needed, we shall be glad to coöperate.

In defense of your good name, we hasten to assure you that we regard your obligation of $250 as O. K.

The following comments are offered for what they may be worth to the writers of other letters:

A. J. T.—Good, but you have courage to ship him another 100 pairs.

R. B.—Too many big words.

E. L. F.—People do not like "our attention has been called" letters.

Mrs. R. E. A.—Why allege that he is deliberately ignoring the bill?

H. J. C.—Don't rub it in about the long delay.

Miss M. W.—Good, but too long.

J. S. J.—Excellent, all but the first sentence.

Miss C. B. M.—Isn't your last sentence hackneyed? Otherwise, fine.

Miss A. H. C.—Your offer of the services of your advertising manager was good.

F. G. B.—We doubt if you could expect it all "by return mail."

M. A. H.—Glad to note that you have a charitable attitude—but this bill should be paid.

Miss C. C. T.—Good, all but the "at once" attitude.

Miss I. C. N.—Excellent beginning, but why threaten at the end?

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

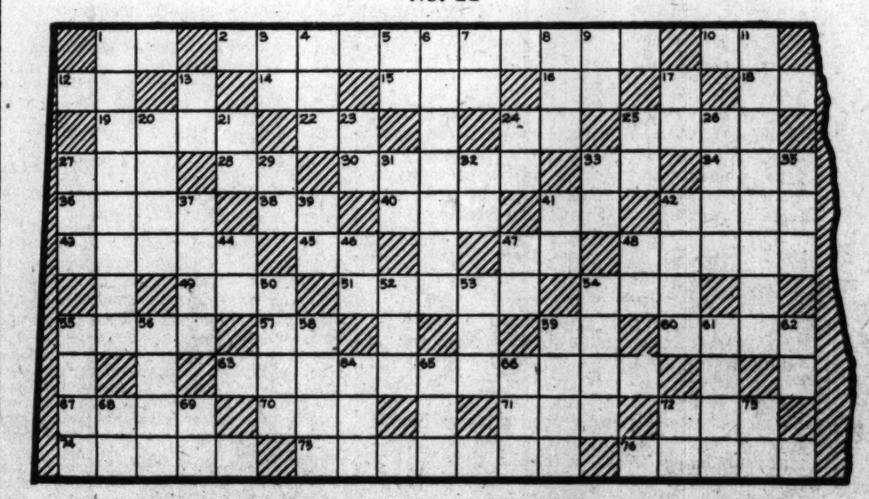
Brevities

Boston Herald: We don't know exactly why the recent protest of a group of teachers of English against the growing use of slang should call to mind dear Mrs. Primly, who always referred to the neighborhood fat boy as "Burster."

Arkansas Gazette: More than half the diamonds produced annually are used in industry, but none can be used more industriously than those flashed by girls in their first engagement rings.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 11



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Near.
3—Name of the State.
10—Afternoon.
13—Prefix meaning "twice."
14—Point of the compass.
15—Consume.
16—Us.
18—Indefinite pronoun.
19—Mast.
22—Prefix meaning "two."
24—Neuter noun (ab.)
25—Male children.
27—Third person singular of Latin "Amo."
28—Greek letter corresponding to N.
30—State's largest city.
33—Not out.
34—Suffix denoting "like."
36—Gasp.
38—Post office.
40—Nothing.
41—Aviation engineer.
43—Heath.
45—Source of lumber.
48—Parent.
47—Short for "I am."
48—What you order meals from.
49—Large cup.
51—Founded.
54—Sun.
55—Species of gull.
57—Proposition.
59—Lord Lieutenant.
60—Journey.
63—Nickname of State.
67—Not any.
70—"To and (?)"
71—Ampere (ab.)
73—Noted league established in the State to purify politics (ab.).
74—Raised in abundance here.
75—Western boundary state.
76—Number one Northern hard (?) originated here.

Down

1—Capital of State.
2—Upon.
4—River on eastern boundary of this State (one of the few in the United States that flow north).
5—Pronoun.
6—These form basis of important food products in this State.
7—By.
8—Possess.
9—Topographical engineer.
11—Biggest river in State.
12—Fourth note of the scale.
17—Prefix meaning "with."
20—Section of glass.
21—Royal Navy.
23—Provided.
24—Negation.
25—Siamain (ab.)
26—Meridian.
27—Able.
29—Not down.
31—Indefinite article.
32—Grand Lodge.
33—That is (ab.)
35—Electric railway superintendent.
37—Italian musical term for "theme."
39—Old master.
41—Part of the verb "to be."
42—Soften by heat.
44—Spanish "your."
46—College degree.
47—Short for "I would."
48—Missouri (ab.).
50—You need tees for this game.
52—Inquire.
53—"To (?) is human."
54—Slide.
55—Words with music.
56—Bone of the forearm.
58—Solid.
59—Mongolian high priest.
61—Heavy cord.
62—Father.
64—Call of a pigeon.
65—Established (ab.).
66—Get this by lying in the sun.
68—Conjunction.
69—East India.
72—New Hampshire.
73—Sixth note of the scale.

Hymnal Notes

No. 114

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE use of these words with this tune is a striking illustration of how the lofty and the lowly come together in thanksgiving to God. Here an Archbishop of Sens, France (1222), is joined with John Burton, a man of the handcrafts in Nottingham, England, who passed on exactly 600 years after the Archbishop, Pierre de Corbeil.

The name of the tune, Orientis Partibus, is from the first line of the Latin words to which it was sung. It was also used with French words as: *De côté de l'Orient l'Ane accourt à grands pas dodu,* which means, "From Eastern parts the Ass comes striding," etc. (In the French there is a refrain for each stanza, *Hez, sire Asne, hez!* ("Hey, sir Ass!)

The song is an example of what were called mystery plays, very simple performances of Biblical scenes or those drawn from traditions of the church. They were meant to impress on the people incidents and lessons which they could not have read, even had the Bible then been in their hands.

This especial bit of dramatic teaching was called the "Sequence or Prose of the Ass" and was used at the Festival of the Ass that commemorated the Flight into Egypt of Mary and Joseph with the Child. A young girl, clasping in her arms a figure that represented an infant, rode into the church on an animal which was led by an attendant, Joseph. This music was meantime sung, and, it is believed, with a sort of ceremonial dance.

The tune may be one of the old French dancing games, as its rhythm still seems to show, and this would make it even older than the date given for Pierre Corbeil, the Archbishop who is supposed to have prepared this naïve little drama for his people.

This festival belonged especially to Sens and Rouen. It was not until 1853 that the melody was used as a hymn tune, adopted by Richard Redhead, a well-known organist and composer of England (1820-1901). It appears five times in the Harvard University Hymn Book.

John Burton (1773-1822), author of the words here, was a Baptist, much interested in Sunday schools. His son John was a cooper, and he wrote many hymns for children. "Holy Bible, Book divine," one of the best-known hymns in all English-speaking countries, appeared in 1803, in Burton's "Youth's Monitor in Verse," and in 1806 in his "Hymns for Sunday Schools: or Incentives to Early Piety."

It is one of the marvels of English literature that John Bunyan, the tinker, wrote a book that is not only a wonderful parable of Christian life, but a model of English style. Hymns like Burton's also show what constant study of the English Bible has done to produce prose and verse of a clear excellence in point of English style.

In the preface of The Book of Praise (Selborne) appears the remark that writers who do not in general rise above mediocrity, sometimes produce beautiful hymns. And then a good hymn is defined:

"A good hymn should have simplicity, freshness, and reality of feeling; a consistent elevation of tone, and a rhythm easy and harmonious, but not jingling or trivial. Its language may be homely; but it should not be slovenly or mean."

Hymns like Burton's show that simplicity, which is sincerity, may send its message far.

Worth Knowing

THERE ARE NO STORMS, NO ICE OR SNOW IN
THE STRATOSPHERE AND THE TEMPERATURE IS ALWAYS BETWEEN 50 AND 60 BELOW ZERO, CENTIGRADE
THE LARGEST TELEPHONE EXHIBITED IN INDIANAPOLIS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Coöperation

(New York Sun)

New York

THE woman had occasion to pass the same street often, and noticed the ever-increasing competition between the middle-aged Italian "hot dog and lemonade man" and the young Jewish "get your sweet potato hot and juicy" vendor.

The competition became vigorous. The hot dog was now embellished with a liberal portion of hot sauerkraut—the sweet potato increasing in size and flavor.

And then a bitter, cold day. Customers were few. The day was long. All afternoon came to the frankfurter man that warm sweetness of the "southern yam" and all afternoon came to the other the sharp tang of his rival's wares. He sniffed longingly and then again and dared a half-friendly, half-antagonistic side glare at his neighbor. Then a full, friendly glance, a few more loving sniffs, an almost pleading look. It was met and understood.

Silently was wrought a more miraculous exchange. A sizzling hot frankfurther smothered with sauerkraut was passed over for a return of the fattest and juiciest sweet potato to be found.

And now the woman passing the corner daily sees quite a different sight. A combination "hot dog and sweet potato" stand has been founded.

Ad-O-Grams No. 4

Answers:

The Hip-O-Lite Co.
Old Dutch Cleanser
The Bon Ami Co.
Chevrolet Motor Co.
Riverbank Court Hotel
Gates Hotel
The Sheraton

Winners:

Miss M. L. Fuller, Providence.
Mrs. E. B. Hartwell, Boston.
Mrs. A. C. Gowdy, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. F. Millet, Springfield, Mass.
Miss A. C. Tyler, Salem, Mass.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. W. Dunnell, West Roxbury, Mass.
A. Seligman, New York.
L. Kassel, Bronx, N. Y.
Miss M. B. Lord, Portland, Maine.
C. G. McGibeny, New York.
Mrs. M. W. Sawyer, Burlington, Vt.
Miss M. B. Csontos, Schenectady.
C. E. Eisenmann, Wyomissing, Penna.
Mrs. G. S. Garlick, Dedham, Mass.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Miss F. Odling, Haddon Heights, N. J.
F. L. Schaeffer, Rochester, N. Y.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. E. J. Waires, Scranton, N. J.
Mrs. E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Miss H. A. Hammerly, Wallingford, Conn.
Mrs. F. E. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.
Miss L. Blanchard, Belmont, Mass.
A. H. Cohen, New York.
Miss H. K. Thome, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss D. S. Ellwood, Westwood, N. J.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
J. T. Faris, Washington, D. C.
Miss I. M. Oaks, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York.
Miss E. O. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Miss D. E. Clarke, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. I. M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Mrs. A. K. Stewart, Ridgewood, L. I.
Miss H. G. Brounstein, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss J. K. Dewell, New Haven.
Mrs. H. C. Marmon, Mowrystown, Ohio.
H. Rochnitzer, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
E. White, Kouts, Ind.
Mrs. M. K. Winwall, Boston.
Mrs. E. D. Tower, Des Moines.
B. Stillman, Cleveland.
Mrs. Z. Eamiel, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. R. M. Bugler, Chicago.
H. Hollenback, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
Mrs. Helen B. Kennelly.
Miss E. A. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
Mrs. C. W. Woods, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
Mrs. M. R. Beasley, Detroit.
Mrs. W. J. Kashlin, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. F. A. Webb, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. W. H. du Moulin, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
K. Wenzel, Allendale, N. J.
Miss E. M. Nalmquist, New Haven, Conn.
Miss L. May, Brooklyn, N. Y.
C. J. Hakins, New York.
H. Andersen, Indianapolis.
G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
Miss A. Fritz, Burlington, Iowa.
Marga Waldron, New York.
G. G. Roberts Jr., Forty Fort, Penna.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Bitter Brew

TODAY is Beer Day in America. After fourteen years of drought, the thirsty are proclaiming the return of this lubricant of liberty, this blessed beverage. But somehow celebrations of the day have gone a bit sour.

In the first place, certain fanatical dry states have questioned congressional optimism about the nonintoxicatingness of 3.2 per cent beer and are clinging to their own one-half of 1 per cent definitions. So the observance of Beer Day could not be nation-wide. Then in certain great oases such as New York supersensitive brewers have failed to coöperate. They actually refused to sell beer as soon as the legal ban was removed. And some narrow-minded hotel men discouraged any festivities in honor of the triumph of Gambrinus.

Elsewhere the gayety of the occasion has been somewhat damped by squabbles among politicians over beer patronage and licensing. Many bootleggers are rejoicing in the splendid screen beer offers for a brisk business in something stronger than 3.2 per cent. But, one way or another, the millennium of malt has miscarried. The fact that "hoppy days are here again" hasn't brought much real happiness.

Part of the blame must go to the warnings of worried wets. Fears that a beer bacchanal at this time would endanger repeal of prohibition have palsied many a hand that held a stein. With the brewers themselves cautioning against a beer carnival, the enthusiasm of celebrants could hardly be unalloyed. And with sincere opponents of prohibition dismayed by the prospect of an early return to the old alliance between politics and liquor, it hasn't been possible for joy to be unconfined.

Even among drys. They may indulge a few chuckles over the trials and tribulations of wets faced with the necessity of setting partial prohibitions upon a traffic they have insisted could not be prohibited. And drys may hope that a flood of beer will drown repeal. But they cannot welcome even a temporary surrender of the nation to appetite. They cannot view with complacence the trouble brewed today for humble homes where home brew was never considered a necessity, but which will now have no legal protection from beer sanctioned by law and made attractive by advertising propaganda. There is little joy to be found in the possibility that conditions will become so bad the country will revolt and block the repeal wave which has already swept over Michigan and Wisconsin.

And the great body of Americans, having no keen enthusiasm for beer, are naturally not celebrating Beer Day with excessive rejoicing. It is not likely to become a national holiday. It draws forth none of the patriotic fervor of the Fourth of July, none of the religious feeling of Thanksgiving, none of Armistice Day's high resolve of peacemaking, none of the unselfish joy of Christmas. It celebrates nothing higher than a submission to appetite. It marks no victory, but rather a national retreat. Yet it may come in time to be a milestone, fixing the limit of America's concessions to alcohol.

Uruguay Upset

THE economic background of present developments in Uruguay is revealed in the history of its peso, which not long ago was worth 3 cents more than the American dollar and now is 56 cents less. With each decrease in the value of Uruguay's money—and this has come from diminishing trade—has come increased political and social unrest.

Rumbles of revolt have been heard for many months. Today President Gabriel Terra is dictator of modern, liberal and efficient Uruguay; the Constitution has temporarily gone by the board, and Dr. Baltasar Brum, Pan-American idealist and former President, has taken his own life. Three decades of peace and progress are arrested and the model Republic of Latin America joins the parade of those that have cracked under the strain of financial difficulty.

Until thirty years ago the history of Uruguay had been perhaps the stormiest of any of the Latin American republics. A buffer state between Brazil and Argentina and partially the creation of their diplomats, Uruguay suffered from a constitution which was, according to one of her sons, "artificial," and from a curious rivalry between the "gaucho doctors" of the field and ranches and the "city doctors" of Montevideo, the capital city. One civil war followed another and it appeared that Uruguay would never be united. But then a man came.

In 1903, Don José Batlle y Ordóñez—and his name might have been written with two "ts" and one "l"—became president and began a long campaign to pacify and unify the country, to revise the Constitution of 1830 and to introduce modern social and economic reforms. He knew that the Presidency, with its power, perquisites and prestige, was in itself the objective of greedy persons more interested in personal profits than in public service. Batlle lived long enough to see many of his ideas put into practice, in social legislation of the most advanced and liberal type and in the Constitution of 1917 which went into effect in 1919. Since 1907 Uruguay has become a notable social and political laboratory.

It is impossible now to determine the real causes or objectives of recent developments in Uruguay. According to one correspondent, President Terra wishes to revise the Constitution of 1919 and to abolish the Presidency altogether. The Uruguayan executive power has been unique in America since 1919 in that its powers were greatly limited in accordance with Batlle's views and were exercised by a President, aided or restricted by a National Council of Administration. Possibly when the censorship is lifted President Terra will announce his full program for the regeneration of Uruguay. It is safe to hazard the guess that Uruguay will not be afraid to try something new. It will be interesting to observe the new trends in that efficient little Republic.

250,000 "Nails"

THE far-reaching importance and value of a nail, sale, or job to a man and nation was appreciated by Franklin, given name Benjamin in 1773, as it is by Franklin, surname Roosevelt in 1933. This conclusion is supported by reflection upon the possible extent of good results from the President's plan to establish a civilian conservation corps giving work to 250,000 men. And it brings to thought the discernment in the homely bit of verse credited to the author of Poor Richard's Almanac.

That famous snatch of philosophy about the nail, the shoe, the horse, the rider, the nation, might be paraphrased thus:

> For the want of a sale the job was lost,
> For the want of a job the trade was lost,
> For the want of a trade the worker was lost,
> For the want of a worker the family was lost,
> For the want of a family the nation was lost—
> And all for the want of one little job.

In his enactment of measures to provide jobs, President Roosevelt has not simply given work to 250,000 idle men. He has started at the beginning of the cycle by providing sales. He has set up 250,000 unemployed in the business of furnishing their families with necessities, which will have its effect upon thousands of others, acting through the closely knit system of modern society upon those who make and sell the necessities, the tools they must work with, and the machinery they employ.

The President is providing the nails which are to insure the security of the shoes. Equipped with sound shoes, the horse can carry its rider forward to cast his weight against the enemy, depression. With the battleground rapidly being cleared of the pits and entanglements of unsound banking, sharp financial practices and unbalanced governmental expenditures, final victory is assured. But behind it all lies sound foresight and care where the nails are concerned. And the nails are jobs.

Mr. MacDonald to America

THE visit which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is about to pay to President Roosevelt dramatizes itself. It is no longer necessary or fitting to waste rhetoric on Anglo-American coöperation; "hands across the sea" have been shaken to exhaustion. Today the English-speakers, like the world, are looking for something far more practical: world coöperation for world recovery. Parts of this general problem are the questions of disarmament and of war debts. Lesser political issues dot the general map. But it is to discuss the broadest problem that Mr. MacDonald comes to Washington, and he will examine with President Roosevelt as many of its component parts as is feasible or necessary.

First, what of the World Economic Conference? President and Premier will have to consider whether they can evolve an Anglo-American method which, taking all other powers into consideration, will pull that conference through to success. Already Mr. Cordell Hull, the economic specialist who was fittingly appointed Secretary of State, has been going over the ground with Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador.

By the time Mr. MacDonald drives down Pennsylvania Avenue, the experts will have thrashed their way through much of the preliminary underbrush. They will have outlined clearly the British and American positions and made some progress in bringing the positions closer together. Then the two principals can cement the preliminary agreement into a definitive accord.

When they see how much agreement can be arrived at, and whether France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the other states can be fitted into the Anglo-American framework, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Roosevelt will be able to tell whether it is feasible to call the World Economic Conference—and when.

For the first time in many conferences, the right method of preparation is being tried. It is now manifest that conferences cannot be extemporized. Agreements must be ready in advance. They must be more than partial agreements, as the limited success of the London Naval Conference showed. They must be more than mere frameworks, as the Disarmament Conference has demonstrated. And a collapse of the World Economic Conference after having aroused mankind's highest hopes would obviously be too disillusioning a blow.

Manifestly, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Roosevelt cannot draft a chart to economic recovery in a few talks in the White House. They can only confirm what may already have been done, and by their broad good will and mutual confidence encourage others to continue the preparation. Most of all, by a great public gesture they can hearten the world. But this time there must be something behind the gesture. People are getting tired of vast publicity stunts engineered by statesmen. They are demanding results.

The eventual plan for the World Economic Conference must include means of lifting the restrictions, monetary and commercial, which are choking off world trade. This is not simple, because nations have imposed these restrictions largely for purposes of self-preservation, not for fun. The plan must include practical methods of reducing tariffs. To get at these goals, the problems of world price levels, of an adequate monetary system, of gold distribution, and a host of others must be faced.

A solution cannot be drafted on a blackboard in the White House. However great the advantages of straightforward talk between two such men of vision and leadership as President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald, this is not enough.

But, with their experts standing behind them, the two leaders can put the breath of life into theoretical plans. That they are meeting at all is enormously encouraging. It is to be a conjunction of two of the most remarkable characters in the world today. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has gone through many fires since 1929 when he last visited America; but his part today, as ever, is to get in touch with the common man to arouse the popular conscience, and to conciliate rival diplomacies. The latter task was his job at the successful Lausanne Conference; the former his assignment in connection with disarmament. President Roosevelt has proved himself a great popular leader as well as a man of action. A great part of his job is to carry the American people along into their world responsibilities.

An indispensable preliminary to Anglo-American agreement on broad economic policies is some assurance to Britain that war debts are to be treated as part of the general question, not as an isolated and settled issue. President Roosevelt cannot fail to give this assurance, and his is the job of seeing that the moot issue of the June 15 payments does not disrupt incipient world accord.

To reduce armaments, many political problems are involved, in Asia as in Europe. But the solution of these long-standing issues will be immensely easier if economic revival has begun. The dire pinch of the crisis has embittered politics. With a way out of the depression clearly charted, political problems will become soluble too.

The MacDonald visit offers the world a turning point in post-war liquidation. Its prospects are limitless; its problems vast; but today the amount of willingness to coöperate with others, of chastened good will, of frankness, is also vast. Upon those assets does the world pin its hopes.

Art for Humanity's Sake

ARTISTS should rule the world. Anyhow, some artists used to think so. Ministers with palettes instead of portfolios, ambassadors with rich baritone voices instead of diplomatic etiquette, directors with batons instead of mere legal authority, senators with dexterous violin bows instead of ponderous notions—these would work in concert to keep politics up to pitch and the nations in harmony. We who can hardly carry a tune are sure we know why the idea never "caught on."

But now and then it is recalled to attention. And sometimes in a way to command most serious respect for the viewpoint of leaders in the arts. For instance, the last few days have seen much pressure brought to bear on Arturo Toscanini by certain musicians who would have him withdraw his promise to conduct the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth next summer. It is evidently assumed that such a protest against recent racial or political restrictions on musicians in Germany would exert a desirable influence. And immediately this pressure has been rebuked, kindly but candidly, by Fritz Kreisler. Mr. Kreisler says he deplores "the moral pressure being put on Maestro Toscanini by some artists in America," because

> I believe the artists . . . are acting in defiance of the very principle they purpose to defend. Namely: the inviolability of artistic utterance under all circumstances and its removal above the sphere of political and racial strife.

It is rather difficult to see what good purpose would be served by making Bayreuth a target of reprisal. The Wagner Festival, dear to the hearts of Germans, is of much more than purely national interest. A whole world of music lovers looks forward to it. It has become, like Beethoven's symphonies, like the music of Bach and Brahms, an international possession. Those who would allow political considerations to interfere with its program no doubt remind many of the fact that Wagner himself was once a political exile from his homeland.

It is easy to agree with Mr. Kreisler that "Maestro Toscanini's re-creation of the German master's works will constitute a more favorable atmosphere for intercession on behalf of his colleagues than a formal protest or willful absentation."

> We cannot dispense with such a powerful ambassador of peace . . . and good will when the nerves of all nations are on edge.

These words express not only a fellow artist's thought, but that of all well-wishers for mankind. They join with him in upholding "the artist's most glorious prerogative of being a herald of love and a messenger of good will from men to men and nation to nation."

Editorial Notes

Four New York policemen stop the wild runaway of a fruit peddler's horse. A small boy is found trying to hide a baseball bat up his sleeve. Policemen and peddler gaze at the speechless boy, at the April sky, at the unclaimed baseball rolling in the street, smile, forgive, forget. Mercy—and maybe memory—still tempers justice.

April's first robin is greeted as an old, old friend, and the wise bird knows better than to mar a welcome by mentioning that he himself is new but that through an unvarying tradition as to costume and manner he might pass for any spring emissary from his family who has come along in a thousand years.

Unless the results of education in China are less encouraging than elsewhere, those now engaged in giving six-month courses of instruction in one of the simpler Chinese alphabets to the end that illiteracy in Nanking may be wiped out, are engaged in character building as well as character teaching.

Keeping politics out of American education may mean better and better education, but encouraging more educated Americans into politics surely means better education and better politics too.

That 4000-year-old cypress tree at Oaxaca City, Mexico, may be pardoned if it looks upon near-by century plants as mere four-o'clocks.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Roosevelt's Popularity in the South — Mental and Moral Health

SAVANNAH

IN THIS wholly democratic territory one hears nothing but laudation of the Roosevelt Administration except when speakers grow reminiscent of the sins of Hoover. What is really interesting is not so much the views of the Georgians, who are always Democratic, as those of the less partisan northerners returning to their homes after wintering in Florida. Whether expressed to me personally, or in interviews in local papers, these opinions are almost invariably friendly to President Roosevelt, and to the policies he has urged upon Congress. Usually they are accompanied with the statement that President Hoover, with a hostile Congress, and a public sentiment still inchoate on economic questions, "never had a chance." But always, even among the most convinced Republicans, there is the desire that Roosevelt shall have the chance that was denied Hoover, together with a very general opinion that his policies are precisely what is needed to extricate the country from its slough of despond.

Particularly do I hear on every side approval of his projects for extending public work to increase employment. I always felt that Hoover's unshakable opposition to this policy was at least a political mistake—and probably an economic one as well. He urged, plausibly enough, that the amount which would be expended in wages would be trivial in comparison to the total burden on the United States Treasury. In four recent articles in The Times of London, Mr. J. M. Keynes, by all odds the most astute of modern economists, demolishes this theory. While his arguments have been made available to American readers only in a very abbreviated summary in last Sunday's New York Times, the opinion of our people is much in accord with his contention, and the policy of Roosevelt wholly so.

Something of the mental attitude of Republicans today may be judged by these extracts from a letter I have received from a Middle West journalist of that political faith, who was a delegate to and a speaker at the convention which renominated Hoover:

"I am convinced that the new Roosevelt has caught the popular imagination. In one group with whom I sat last night were many old-time Republicans, among whom was expressed a general sentiment that Roosevelt was going to make Democrats out of them if he continued in his successful leadership. Personally, I am quite delighted with the courage he has shown. I hope his constructive measures which must follow are in tune with his forecast, but whether or not he lives up to his record of the first few weeks, it is unquestionably a great blessing that we have now one voice in the country which the general public will listen to and follow."

* * *

The President has set aside May Day of this year as "Children's Day," and appeals for especial attention to be given on that occasion to the health of the rising generation of the land. Nothing could be wiser—that is, if the method of safeguarding the children's health be intelligently chosen. If, for example, the decision of the United States Supreme Court to be found in 187 U. S. Reports 97 be followed, the occasion will be one that may be made to contribute prodigiously to the mental and moral health of American youth as well as to their physical well-being. For in that decision the Court said:

"There can be no doubt that the influence of the mind upon the physical condition of the body is very powerful."

Accepting this as an established truth, what better start toward the conservation of the health of American youth could be made than by a survey or consideration of the influences which are affecting that health for the worse by assaults upon their mental health. The motion picture with its seemingly ineradicable tendency to depict all that is corrupt, indecent, sensual or criminal in life is probably the gravest of these menaces. The cheaper class of newspapers with their habit of emphasizing disasters, disease and crime are a close second.

And many of the so-called "pulp magazines," dealing wholly with sensationalism and sensualism in everyday life, are as grave a menace to human health as was the famed anopheles mosquito—the fever carrier. But as yet no quarantine has been placed upon this later pest. And unhappily today publishers of the supposedly highest standing do not scruple to put forth novels which, both in their printed language and in their plots, are indecent and a menace to the morals of their readers. The plea in excuse is that they express intellectual freedom. Perhaps so, but it is at the price of moral degradation.

It would be valid, under the Supreme Court's decision, to make the coming May Day a real starting point for the protection of the health of our youth by removing these menaces to it. The President did not so recommend, but I hardly believe he would object.

As I Knew Them—Sir Henry Irving

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

THE bestowal of knighthood on Sir Henry Irving, in 1895, gave the accolade to English drama. In popular acceptance it carried a deeper meaning than merely that of an honor conferred upon a great actor. It was viewed as a frank though tardy acknowledgment of the services rendered by the stage in the fields of education and entertainment, and it removed from stagecraft the opprobrium which, at different periods, had rested on it.

In Elizabethan days the playhouse of London basked in the sunshine of royal approval and public favor. Then came gloomier concepts, culminating at the outbreak of the Revolution in an ordinance of the Lords and Commons proclaiming all actors "rogues and vagabonds."

The knighting of Sir Henry Irving swept aside such prejudices, and in conferring distinction on an individual it was admittedly conferred upon all dramatic art. Long since had been thus honored painters, authors and musicians, and official recognition of the genius of an actor acknowledged drama as the peer of its sister arts.

It was my privilege to know Irving throughout the greater part of his career. I was a boy when I first saw him act the rôle of Mathias in "The Bells," at the Lyceum Theater in London.

In the ordinary walks of life his voice was quiet, his manner calm, his movements deliberate. But with his first step upon the boards he was translated; the individuality of the man he represented seemed to take possession of him. Self was forgotten, though the mannerisms which so strongly marked his personality persisted.

There was, however, a no-man's land between the two aspects of Irving on and off the stage. At the tense moment before performance on a first-night it was sometimes needful to gently push him from the wings onto the stage as his cue approached. But the footlights once faced, he ceased to be Irving; he had become Becket, Richard III, Benedict, Shylock, Dr. Primrose.

Opinions will always differ as to the effect which his mannerisms of speech and action had upon his interpretations, but his genius as a presenter of plays, his astounding versatility, and the intellectual force with which he imbued his every characterization will equally be matters of general accord.

When visiting America in 1884 Irving was one of a score of guests attending a breakfast given by Whitelaw Reid, then owner and editor of the New York Tribune and afterward appointed Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain. In the course of that symposia (it lasted from noon of one day to the early hours of the following day) each person present was called upon to speak, recite, sing or play. Irving, then on tour in the States, was my vis-à-vis and when his turn came he leaned across the table and said to me, in a stage whisper intentionally audible to everybody:

"The curtain rings up. The scene shows a royal banqueting hall, with the host surrounded by his courtiers, such as a king delighteth to honor. And behold! It hath pleased the king to command that a Daniel shall arise in our midst and deliver an interpretation. Let the king live forever!"

Then in a lower voice that only I might hear:

"I will give them your father's 'Feast of Belshazzar.'"

Splendidly he gave it; dramatically rendering the colorful setting of the poem, filling the room with Oriental atmospheres, glamouring our thoughts with visions of Babylonian pomp and luxury, and half compelling us to expect to see upon the wall of our host's dining room the fateful words: Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Linking Nations With Books

UP TO a short time ago, public libraries in the different cities of South America were lacking in adequate books for bringing better mutual understandings and more friendly contacts between Latin-American countries, and also between these countries and the United States. As the importance of such educational and social benefits began to be more appreciated, a greater range and number of books upon these subjects have been provided, at least in the libraries of the larger municipalities.

The study of the geography and of the history of neighboring nations, particularly, has received a healthful impetus.

In the public and private schools of Argentina suitable courses are now stressed in the curricula on these subjects, but we regret to say that the study of extranational politics, geography and history is not receiving the same specialized attention in our sister republics.

Most of them are teaching these studies, it is true, but with textbooks that are saturated with an excessive patriotism and sentimental nationalism, the aims of which seem to be the enhancement of their own country's reputation and the dimming of the luster of all others.

Nevertheless, the time has arrived when the people of both North and South America are at least beginning to see the necessity of becoming really acquainted with each other, and of coöperating for common advantage. Every day the western continent is occupying a more important position in the world. It is becoming more logically and more naturally the final stronghold of industry, progress and achievement.

The destinies of all these peoples, and of all nations everywhere are inseparably involved with interests and developments in North and South America; and effective response to these demands and expectations, both for the old countries and the new, makes indispensable a full solidarity and a close coöperation between the peoples that compose our half of the world, where now are centered the hopes and inspirations of universal humanity.

Other ways in which more cordial relations may be established between the various Latin-American countries, and between those countries and the United States are the use of picture-films and greater opportunities for travel, but the chief acceleration of this process lies, as we have said, in the translation into both English and Spanish of books which will set forth accurately the history and characteristics of the various peoples and the relationships to each other which are involved.

Something has already been accomplished along this line, but official sanction and coöperation between the countries are still needed to make the results more seasonable and satisfactory.—*La Prensa* (Buenos Aires).

Beer, the Saloon and Temperance

IN THE course of the discussion of the beer bill in the United States Senate, a timely speech on the old-time saloon was delivered by Senator Borah. Theoretically the saloon is a dead issue. No one ventures publicly to favor its return under the sanction of law. In truth, however, the question is by no means wholly academic.

Legalized beer is coming back, and before long may be followed by legalized wine, whisky and gin, since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment presumably is but a matter of time. Nevertheless, few states have adopted the requisite safeguards against recrudescence of the evils of the pre-prohibition era. Even the beer bill creates more than one complication. Are minors to be allowed to buy beer? Will any person, firm or corporation willing to pay the federal and state taxes be permitted to sell beer? A score of similar questions have been raised, and nowhere have they been answered satisfactorily.

There is no assurance that the vicious, old-time saloon will not return under some less offensive name. But to call a saloon a tavern, or an inn, or a cabaret is not to change its character. Moreover, in former days the demoralizing features of the liquor traffic were not confined to the saloon. Brewers, distillers, saloon proprietors and the army of legal advisers and lobbyists employed by them dictated political platforms, dominated state and local politics, corrupted law-enforcing agencies and nullified a good deal of legislation designed to regulate the liquor traffic in the interest of health and morality and public order. Revival of that influence would be a public peril. Liquor must be disarmed morally and politically, and kept out of legislative halls and party counsels.

Temperance, of course, is not likely to be promoted by the liquor trade. However, as the New York commission for control of liquor declares explicitly, it is the duty of the state to advocate temperance and to combat the tendency to abuse of liquor—including the beer tacitly pronounced by Congress to be nonintoxicating.—*Chicago Daily News.*